#### (12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



# 

(43) International Publication Date 20 September 2001 (20.09.2001)

**PCT** 

# (10) International Publication Number WO 01/68109 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: A61K 35/14, 38/00, C07K 1/00, C12P 21/00
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/05076
- (22) International Filing Date: 16 February 2001 (16.02.2001)
- (25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

09/523,656

10 March 2000 (10.03.2000) US

- (71) Applicant: EMORY UNIVERSITY [US/US]; 2009 Ridgewood Drive, Atlanta, GA 30322 (US).
- (72) Inventor: LOLLAR, John, S.; 2568 Oak Crossing Drive, Decatur, GA 30033 (US).
- (74) Agents: GREENLEE, Lorance, L. et al.; Greenlee, Winner and Sullivan, P.C., Suite 201, 5370 Manhattan Circle, Boulder, CO 80303 (US).

- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

#### Published:

with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

1/68109

(54) Title: MODIFIED FACTOR VIII

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a modified B-domainless form of porcine factor VIII, to a DNA encoding the same, and to the use thereof for treatment of hemophilia.

## MODIFIED FACTOR VIII

# CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority from United States Patent Application No. 09/037,601 filed March 10, 1998; which is a continuation-in-part of United States Patent Application No. 08/670,707 filed June 26, 1996, which issued as U.S. Patent No. 5,859,204, and of International Patent Application No. PCT/US97/11155 filed June 26, 1997.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF FEDERAL RESEARCH SUPPORT

The government has rights in this invention arising from National Institutes of Health Grant No. HL46215 that partially funded the research leading to this invention.

# BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Blood clotting begins when platelets adhere to the cut wall of an injured blood vessel at a lesion site. Subsequently, in a cascade of enzymatically regulated reactions, soluble fibrinogen molecules are converted by the enzyme thrombin to insoluble strands of fibrin that hold the platelets together in a thrombus. At each step in the cascade, a protein precursor is converted to a protease that cleaves the next protein precursor in the series. Cofactors are required at most of the steps.

Factor VIII circulates as an inactive precursor in blood, bound tightly and non-covalently to von Willebrand factor. Factor VIII is proteolytically activated by thrombin or factor Xa, which dissociates it from von Willebrand factor and activates its procoagulant function in the cascade. In its active form, the protein factor VIIIa is a cofactor that increases the catalytic efficiency of factor IXa toward factor X activation by several orders of magnitude.

BNSDOCID <WO\_\_\_\_\_0168109A1\_I\_>

People with deficiencies in factor VIII or antibodies against factor VIII who are not treated with factor VIII suffer uncontrolled internal bleeding that may cause a range of serious symptoms, from inflammatory reactions in joints to early death. Severe hemophiliacs, who number about 10,000 in the United States, can be treated with infusion of human factor VIII, which will restore the blood's normal clotting ability if administered with sufficient frequency and concentration. The classic definition of factor VIII, in fact, is that substance present in normal blood plasma that corrects the clotting defect in plasma derived from individuals with hemophilia A.

The development of antibodies ("inhibitors" or "inhibitory antibodies") that inhibit the activity of factor VIII is a serious complication in the management of patients with hemophilia. Autoantibodies develop in approximately 20% of patients with hemophilia A in response to therapeutic infusions of factor VIII. In previously untreated patients with hemophilia A who develop inhibitors, the inhibitor usually develops within one year of treatment. Additionally, autoantibodies that inactivate factor VIII occasionally develop in individuals with previously normal factor VIII levels. If the inhibitor titer is low enough, patients can be managed by increasing the dose of factor VIII. However, often the inhibitor titer is so high that it cannot be overwhelmed by factor VIII. An alternative strategy is to bypass the need for factor VIII during normal hemostasis using factor IX complex preparations (for example, KONYNE<sup>®</sup>, Proplex®) or recombinant human factor VIIa. Additionally, since porcine factor VIII usually has substantially less reactivity with inhibitors than human factor VIII, a partially purified porcine factor VIII preparation (HYATE:C°) has been used. Many patients who have developed inhibitory antibodies to human factor VIII have been successfully treated with porcine factor VIII and have tolerated such treatment for long periods of time. However, administration of porcine factor VIII is not a complete solution because inhibitors may develop to porcine factor VIII after one or more infusions in some patients.

Several preparations of human plasma-derived factor VIII of varying degrees of purity are available commercially for the treatment of hemophilia A. These include a partially-purified factor VIII derived from the pooled blood of many donors that is heat- and detergent-

treated for viruses but contain a significant level of antigenic proteins; a monoclonal antibody-purified factor VIII that has lower levels of antigenic impurities and viral contamination; and recombinant human factor VIII, clinical trials for which are underway. Unfortunately, human factor VIII is unstable at physiologic concentrations and pH, is present in blood at an extremely low concentration (0.2  $\mu$ g/ml plasma), and has low specific clotting activity. Public health concerns regarding the risk of viruses or other blood-borne contaminants have limited the usefulness of porcine factor VIII purified from porcine blood.

Hemophiliacs require daily replacement of factor VIII to prevent bleeding and the resulting deforming hemophilic arthropathy. However, supplies have been inadequate and problems in therapeutic use occur due to difficulty in isolation and purification, immunogenicity, and the necessity of removing the AIDS and hepatitis infectivity risk. The use of recombinant human factor VIII or partially-purified porcine factor VIII will not resolve all the problems.

The problems associated with the commonly used, commercially available, plasmaderived factor VIII have stimulated significant interest in the development of a better factor VIII product. There is a need for a more potent factor VIII molecule so that more units of clotting activity can be delivered per molecule; a factor VIII molecule that is stable at a selected pH and physiologic concentration; a factor VIII molecule that is less apt to cause production of inhibitory antibodies; and a factor VIII molecule that evades immune detection in patients who have already acquired antibodies to human factor VIII.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a factor VIII that corrects hemophilia in a patient deficient in factor VIII or having inhibitors to human factor VIII.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide methods for treatment of hemophiliacs.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a factor VIII that is stable at a selected pH and physiologic concentration.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a factor VIII that has greater coagulant activity than human factor VIII.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a factor VIII against which less antibody is produced.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a method for making recombinant porcine factor VIII and specifically modified porcine factor VIII.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The determination of the entire DNA sequence encoding porcine factor VIII set forth herein has enabled, for the first time, the synthesis of full-length porcine factor VIII by expressing the DNA encoding porcine factor VIII in a suitable host cell. Purified recombinant porcine factor VIII is therefore an aspect of the present invention. The DNA encoding each domain of porcine factor VIII as well as any specified fragment thereof, can be similarly expressed. Furthermore, porcine fVIII having all or part of the B domain deleted (B-domainless porcine fVIII) is made available as part of the present invention, by expression DNA encoding porcine fVIII having a deletion of one or more codons of the B-domain.

Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions and methods for treating patients having factor VIII deficiency comprising administering recombinant porcine factor VIII or a modified recombinant porcine factor VIII, in particular a B-domainless porcine factor VIII.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs.1A-1H taken together provide an aligned sequence comparison of the human, pig and mouse factor VIII acid sequences.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Unless otherwise specified or indicated, as used herein, "factor VIII" denotes any functional factor VIII protein molecule from any mammal.

As used herein, "mammalian factor VIII" includes factor VIII with amino acid sequence derived from any non-human mammal, unless otherwise specified. "Animal", as used herein, refers to pig and other non-human mammals.

A "fusion protein" or "fusion factor VIII or fragment thereof", as used herein, is the product of a hybrid gene in which the coding sequence for one protein is altered, for example, by joining part of it to the coding sequence for a second protein from a different gene in proper reading frame register such that uninterrupted transcription and translation of the joined segments can occur to produce a hybrid gene that encodes the fusion protein.

A "corresponding" nucleic acid or amino acid or sequence of either, as used herein, is one present at a site in a factor VIII molecule or fragment thereof that has the same structure and/or function as a site in the factor VIII molecule of another species, although the nucleic acid or amino acid number may not be identical. A DNA sequence "corresponding to" another factor VIII sequence substantially corresponds to such sequence, and hybridizes to the sequence of the designated SEQ ID NO. under stringent conditions. A DNA sequence "corresponding to" another factor VIII sequence also includes a sequence that results in the expression of a factor VIII or fragment thereof and would hybridize to the designated SEQ ID NO. but for the redundancy of the genetic code.

A "unique" amino acid residue or sequence, as used herein, refers to an amino acid sequence or residue in the factor VIII molecule of one species that is different from the homologous residue or sequence in the factor VIII molecule of another species.

"Specific activity," as used herein, refers to the activity that will correct the coagulation defect of human factor VIII deficient plasma. Specific activity is measured in units of clotting

activity per milligram total factor VIII protein in a standard assay in which the clotting time of human factor VIII deficient plasma is compared to that of normal human plasma. One unit of factor VIII activity is the activity present in one milliliter of normal human plasma. In the assay, the shorter the time for clot formation, the greater the activity of the factor VIII being assayed. Porcine factor VIII has coagulation activity in a human factor VIII assay.

"Expression" refers to the set of processes that occur whereby genetic information is utilized to yield a product. A DNA encoding the amino acid sequence of porcine factor VIII can be "expressed" within a mammalian host cell to yield porcine factor VIII protein. The materials, genetic structures, host cells and conditions which permit expression of a given DNA sequence to occur are well-known in the art and can be manipulated to affect the time and amount of expression, as well as the intra- or extra-cellular location of the expressed protein. For example, by including DNA encoding a signal peptide at the 5' end of the DNA encoding porcine factor VIII (the 5' end being, by convention, that end encoding the NH<sub>2</sub> terminus of the protein) the expressed protein becomes exported from the interior of the host cell into the culture medium. Providing a signal peptide coding DNA in combination with the porcine factor VIII coding DNA is advantageous because the expressed factor VIII is exported into the culture medium which simplifies the process of purification. A preferred signal peptide is a mammalian factor VIII signal peptide.

The human factor VIII cDNA nucleotide and predicted amino acid sequences are shown in SEQ ID NOs:1 and 2, respectively. Factor VIII is synthesized as an approximately 300 kDa single chain protein with internal sequence homology that defines the "domain" sequence NH<sub>2</sub>-A1-A2-B-A3-C1-C2-COOH. In a factor VIII molecule, a "domain", as used herein, is a continuous sequence of amino acids that is defined by internal amino acid sequence identity and sites of proteolytic cleavage by thrombin. Unless otherwise specified, factor VIII domains include the following amino acid residues, when the sequences are aligned with the human amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2): A1, residues Ala1-Arg372; A2, residues Ser373-Arg740; B, residues Ser741-Arg1648; A3, residues Ser1690-Ile2032; C1, residues Arg2033-Asn2172; C2, residues Ser2173-Tyr2332. The A3-C1-C2 sequence includes residues Ser1690-

Tyr2332. The remaining segment, residues Glu1649-Arg1689, is usually referred to as the factor VIII light chain activation peptide. Factor VIII is proteolytically activated by thrombin or factor Xa, which dissociates it from von Willebrand factor, forming factor VIIIa, which has procoagulant function. The biological function of factor VIIIa is to increase the catalytic efficiency of factor IXa toward factor X activation by several orders of magnitude. Thrombin-activated factor VIIIa is a 160 kDa A1/A2/A3-C1-C2 heterotrimer that forms a complex with factor IXa and factor X on the surface of platelets or monocytes. A "partial domain" as used herein is a continuous sequence of amino acids forming part of a domain.

"Subunits" of human or animal factor VIII, as used herein, are the heavy and light chains of the protein. The heavy chain of factor VIII contains three domains, A1, A2, and B. The light chain of factor VIII also contains three domains, A3, C1, and C2.

The terms "epitope," "antigenic site," and "antigenic determinant," as used herein, are used synonymously and are defined as a portion of the human, or animal factor VIII or fragment thereof that is specifically recognized by an antibody. It can consist of any number of amino acid residues, and it can be dependent upon the primary, secondary, or tertiary structure of the protein.

The term "immunogenic site," as used herein, is defined as a region of the human or animal factor VIII, or fragment thereof, that specifically elicits the production of antibody to the factor VIII, or fragment, in a human or animal, as measured by routine protocols, such as immunoassay, e.g. ELISA, or the Bethesda assay, described herein. It can consist of any number of amino acid residues, and it can be dependent upon the primary, secondary, or tertiary structure of the protein. In some embodiments, the hybrid or hybrid equivalent factor VIII or fragment thereof is nonimmunogenic or less immunogenic in an animal or human than human or porcine factor VIII.

"Factor VIII deficiency," as used herein, includes deficiency in clotting activity caused by production of defective factor VIII, by inadequate or no production of factor VIII, or by

partial or total inhibition of factor VIII by inhibitors. Hemophilia A is a type of factor VIII deficiency resulting from a defect in an X-linked gene and the absence or deficiency of the factor VIII protein it encodes.

As used herein, "diagnostic assays" include assays that in some manner utilize the antigen-antibody interaction to detect and/or quantify the amount of a particular antibody that is present in a test sample to assist in the selection of medical therapies. There are many such assays known to those of skill in the art. As used herein, human, porcine or modified porcine factor VIII DNA or fragment thereof and protein expressed therefrom, in whole or in part, can be substituted for the corresponding reagents in the otherwise known assays, whereby the modified assays may be used to detect and/or quantify antibodies to factor VIII. It is the use of these reagents, the factor VIII DNA or fragment thereof or protein expressed therefrom, that permits modification of known assays for detection of antibodies to human or animal factor VIII. Such assays include, but are not limited to ELISAs, immunodiffusion assays, and immunoblots. Suitable methods for practicing any of these assays are known to those of skill in the art. As used herein, the factor VIII or fragment thereof that includes at least one epitope of the protein can be used as the diagnostic reagent. Examples of other assays in which human, porcine or modified porcine factor VIII or fragment thereof can be used include the Bethesda assay and anticoagulation assays.

The term "DNA encoding a protein, such as porcine factor VIII" means a polydeoxynucleic acid whose nucleotide sequence embodies coding information to a host cell for the amino acid sequence of the protein, e.g. porcine factor VIII, according to the known relationships of the genetic code.

The "expression product" of a DNA encoding a human or animal factor VIII or a modified factor VIII is the product obtained from expression of the referenced DNA in a suitable host cell, including such features of pre- or post-translational modification of protein encoded by the referenced DNA, including but not limited to glycosylation, proteolytic cleavage and the like. It is known in the art that such modifications can occur and can differ

somewhat depending upon host cell type and other factors, and can result in molecular isoforms of the product, with retention of procoagulant activity. See, e.g. Lind, P. et al., Eur. J. Biochem. 232:1927 (1995), incorporated herein by reference.

An "expression vector" is a DNA element, often of circular structure, having the ability to replicate autonomously in a desired host cell, or to integrate into a host cell genome and also possessing certain well-known features which permit expression of a coding DNA inserted into the vector sequence at the proper site and in proper orientation. Such features can include, but are not limited to, one or more promoter sequences to direct transcription initiation of the coding DNA and other DNA elements such as enhancers, polyadenylation sites and the like, all as well known in the art. The term "expression vector" is used to denote both a vector having a DNA coding sequence to be expressed inserted within its sequence, and a vector having the requisite expression control elements so arranged with respect to an insertion site that it can serve to express any coding DNA inserted into the site, all as well-known in the art. Thus, for example, a vector lacking a promoter can become an expression vector by the insertion of a promoter combined with a coding DNA.

#### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF METHODS**

U.S. Patent 5,364,771 described the discovery of hybrid human/porcine factor VIII molecules having coagulant activity, in which elements of the factor VIII molecule of human or pig are substituted for corresponding elements of the factor VIII molecule of the other species. U.S. Patent 5,663,060 describes procoagulant hybrid human/animal and hybrid equivalent factor VIII molecules, in which elements of the factor VIII molecule of one species are substituted for corresponding elements of the factor VIII molecule of the other species.

Since current information indicates that the B domain has no inhibitory epitope and has no known effect on factor VIII function, in some embodiments the B domain is wholly or partially deleted in the active hybrid or hybrid equivalent factor VIII molecules or fragments thereof ("B(-) factor VIII") prepared by any of the methods described herein.

The human factor VIII gene was isolated and expressed in mammalian cells, as reported by Toole, J.J. et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:342-347 (Genetics Institute); Gitschier, J. et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:326-330 (Genentech); Wood, W.I. et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:330-337 (Genentech); Vehar, G.A. et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:337-342 (Genentech); WO 87/04187; WO 88/08035; WO 88/03558; U.S. Patent No. 4,757,006, and the amino acid sequence was deduced from cDNA. U.S. Patent No. 4,965,199 to Capon et al. discloses a recombinant DNA method for producing factor VIII in mammalian host cells and purification of human factor VIII. Human factor VIII expression on CHO (Chinese hamster ovary) cells and BHKC (baby hamster kidney cells) has been reported. Human factor VIII has been modified to delete part or all of the B domain (U.S. Patent No. 4,868,112), and replacement of the human factor VIII B domain with the human factor V B domain has been attempted (U.S. Patent No. 5,004,803). The cDNA sequence encoding human factor VIII and predicted amino acid sequence are shown in SEQ ID NO:1 and 2, respectively. In SEQ ID NO:1, the coding region begins at nucleotide position 208, the triplet GCC being the codon for amino acid number 1 (Ala) of the mature protein as given in SEQ ID NO:2.

Porcine factor VIII has been isolated from plasma [Fass, D.N. et al. (1982) Blood 59:594]. Partial amino acid sequence of porcine factor VIII corresponding to portions of the N-terminal light chain sequence having homology to ceruloplasmin and coagulation factor V were described by Church et al. (1984) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:6934. Toole, J.J. et al. (1984) Nature 312:342-347 described the partial sequencing of the N-terminal end of four amino acid fragments of porcine factor VIII but did not characterize the fragments as to their positions in the factor VIII molecule. The amino acid sequence of the B and part of the A2 domains of porcine factor VIII were reported by Toole, J.J. et al. (1986) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci, USA 83:5939-5942. The cDNA sequence encoding the complete A2 domain of porcine factor VIII and predicted amino acid sequence and hybrid human/porcine factor VIII having substitutions of all domains, all subunits, and specific amino acid sequences were disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,364,771 entitled "Hybrid Human/Porcine factor VIII" issued on November 15, 1994, and in WO 93/20093 published October 14, 1993. The cDNA sequence encoding the A2 domain of porcine factor VIII corresponding to residues 373-740 in mature human factor

VIII, as shown in SEQ ID NO:1, and the predicted amino acid sequence are shown in SEQ ID NOs:3 and 4, respectively. More recently, the nucleotide and corresponding amino acid sequences of part of the A1 domain lacking the first 198 amino acid and of the A2 domain of porcine factor VIII were reported in WO 94/11503, published May 26, 1994. The entire nucleotide sequence encoding porcine factor VIII, including the complete A1 domain, activation peptide, A3, C1 and C2 domains, as well as the encoded amino acid sequence, was finally obtained by Lollar, as disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,859,204, issued January 12, 1999, and in WO 97/49725, published December 31, 1997, both incorporated herein by reference..

Both porcine and human factor VIII are isolated from plasma as a two subunit protein. The subunits, known as the heavy chain and light chain, are held together by a non-covalent bond that requires calcium or other divalent metal ions. The heavy chain of factor VIII contains three domains, A1, A2, and B, which are linked covalently. The light chain of factor VIII also contains three domains, designated A3, C1, and C2. The B domain has no known biological function and can be removed, or partially removed from the molecule proteolytically or by recombinant DNA technology methods without significant alteration in any measurable parameter of factor VIII. Human recombinant factor VIII has a similar structure and function to plasma-derived factor VIII, though it is not glycosylated unless expressed in mammalian cells.

Both human and porcine activated factor VIII ("factor VIIIa") have three subunits due to cleavage of the heavy chain between the A1 and A2 domains. This structure is designated A1/A2/A3-C1-C2. Human factor VIIIa is not stable under the conditions that stabilize porcine factor VIIIa, presumably because of the weaker association of the A2 subunit of human factor VIIIa. Dissociation of the A2 subunit of human and porcine factor VIIIa is associated with loss of activity in the factor VIIIa molecule. Yakhyæv, A. et al. (1997) Blood 90:Suppl. 1, Abstract

#126, reported binding of A2 domain by low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein, suggesting that cellular uptake of A2 mediated by such binding acts to down-regulate factor VIII activity.

Expression of "B-domainless factor VIII" is enhanced by including portions of the B-domain. The inclusion of those parts of the B domain designated "SQ" [Lind, P. et al. (1995) supra] was reported to result in favorable expression. "SQ" constructs lack all of the human B domain except for 5 amino acids of the B domain N-terminus and 9 amino acids of the B domain C-terminus.

The purified hybrid factor VIII or fragment thereof can be assayed for immunoreactivity and coagulation activity by standard assays including, for example, the plasma-free factor VIII assay, the one-stage clotting assay, and the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay using purified recombinant human factor VIII as a standard.

Other vectors, including both plasmid and eukaryotic viral vectors, may be used to express a recombinant gene construct in eukaryotic cells depending on the preference and judgment of the skilled practitioner (see, for example, Sambrook et al., Chapter 16). Other vectors and expression systems, including bacterial, yeast, and insect cell systems, can be used but are not preferred due to differences in, or lack of, glycosylation.

Recombinant factor VIII protein can be expressed in a variety of cells commonly used for culture and recombinant mammalian protein expression. In particular, a number of rodent cell lines have been found to be especially useful hosts for expression of large proteins. Preferred cell lines, available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD, include baby hamster kidney cells, and chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells which are cultured using routine procedures and media.

The basis for the greater coagulant activity of porcine factor VIII appears to be the more rapid spontaneous dissociation of the human A2 subunit from human factor VIIIa than the porcine A2 subunit from porcine factor VIIIa. Dissociation of the A2 subunit leads to loss of activity, [Lollar, P. et al. (1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265:1688-1692; Lollar, P. et al. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:23652-23657; Fay, P.J. et al. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:13246-13250].

# Factor VIII molecules with reduced immunoreactivity:

Epitopes that are immunoreactive with antibodies that inhibit the coagulant activity of factor VIII ("inhibitors" or "inhibitory antibodies") have been characterized based on known structure-function relationships in factor VIII. Presumably, inhibitors could act by disrupting any of the macromolecular interactions associated with the domain structure of factor VIII or its associations with von Willebrand factor, thrombin, factor Xa, factor IXa, or factor X. However, most inhibitory antibodies to human factor VIII act by binding to epitopes located in the 40 kDa A2 domain or 20 kDa C2 domain of factor VIII, disrupting specific functions associated with these domains, as described by Fulcher et al. (1985) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* 82:7728-7732; and Scandella et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:6152-6156. In addition to the A2 and C2 epitopes, there may be a third epitope in the A3 or C1 domain of the light chain of factor VIII, according to Scandella et al. (1993) *Blood* 82:1767-1775. The significance of this putative third epitope is unknown, but it appears to account for a minor fraction of the epitope reactivity in factor VIII.

Anti-A2 antibodies block factor X activation, as shown by Lollar et al. (1994) J. Clin. Invest. 93:2497-2504. Previous mapping studies by deletion mutagenesis described by Ware et al. (1992) Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis 3:703-716, located the A2 epitope to within a 20 kDa region of the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal end of the 40 kDa A2 domain. Competition immunoradiometric assays have indicated that A2 inhibitors recognize either a common epitope or narrowly clustered epitopes, as described by Scandella et al. (1992) Throm. Haemostas 67:665-671, and as demonstrated in U.S. Patent 5,859,204.

Animal or modified animal factor VIII molecules can be tested in humans for their reduced antigenicity and/or immunogenicity in clinical trials. In one type of trial, designed to determine whether the factor VIII is immunoreactive with inhibitory antibodies, factor VIII is administered, preferably by intravenous infusion, to approximately 25 patients having factor VIII deficiency who have antibodies that inhibit the coagulant activity of therapeutic human factor VIII. The dosage of the animal or modified animal factor VIII is in a range between 5 and 50 Units/kg body weight, preferably 10-50 Units/kg, and most preferably 40 Units/kg

body weight. Approximately 1 hour after each administration, the recovery of factor VIII from blood samples is measured in a one-stage coagulation assay. Samples are taken again approximately 5 hours after infusion, and recovery is measured. Total recovery and the rate of disappearance of factor VIII from the samples is predictive of the antibody titer and inhibitory activity. If the antibody titer is high, factor VIII recovery usually cannot be measured. The recovery results are compared to the recovery results in patients treated with plasma-derived human factor VIII, recombinant human factor VIII, plasma-derived porcine factor VIII, and other commonly used therapeutic forms of factor VIII or factor VIII substitutes.

After identification of clinically significant epitopes, recombinant factor VIII molecules can be expressed that have less than or equal cross-reactivity compared with plasma-derived porcine factor VIII when tested *in vitro* against a broad survey of inhibitor plasmas. Additional mutagenesis in epitopic regions can be done to reduce cross-reactivity. Reduced cross-reactivity, although desirable, is not necessary to produce a product that may have advantages over the existing plasma-derived porcine factor VIII concentrate, which can produce side effects due to contaminant porcine proteins or contaminant infectious agents such as viruses or prions. A recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII molecule will not contain foreign porcine proteins.

#### Diagnostic Assays.

The factor VIII cDNA and/or protein expressed therefrom, in whole or in part, can be used in assays as diagnostic reagents for the detection of inhibitory antibodies to human or animal factor VIII or modified animal VIII in substrates, including, for example, samples of serum and body fluids of human patients with factor VIII deficiency. These antibody assays include assays such as ELISA assays, immunoblots, radioimmunoassays, immunodiffusion assays, and assay of factor VIII biological activity (e.g., by coagulation assay). Techniques for preparing these reagents and methods for use thereof are known to those skilled in the art. For example, an immunoassay for detection of inhibitory antibodies in a patient serum sample can include reacting the test sample with a sufficient amount of the factor VIII to be tested that

a detectable complex can be formed with the inhibitory antibodies in the sample of the test factor VIII is indeed antigenic..

Nucleic acid and amino acid probes can be prepared based on the sequence of the hybrid factor VIII cDNA or protein molecule or fragments thereof. In some embodiments, these can be labeled using dyes or enzymatic, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or radioactive labels that are commercially available. The amino acid probes can be used, for example, to screen sera or other body fluids where the presence of inhibitors to human, animal, or hybrid human/animal factor VIII is suspected. Levels of inhibitors can be quantitated in patients and compared to healthy controls, and can be used, for example, to determine whether a patient with a factor VIII deficiency can be treated with an animal or modified animal factor VIII. The cDNA probes can be used, for example, for research purposes in screening DNA libraries.

## Pharmaceutical Compositions.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII, alone or in combination with appropriate pharmaceutical stabilization compounds, delivery vehicles, and/or carrier vehicles, are prepared according to known methods, as described in Remington's *Pharmaceutical Sciences* by E.W. Martin.

In one preferred embodiment, the preferred carriers or delivery vehicles for intravenous infusion are physiological saline or phosphate buffered saline.

In another preferred embodiment, suitable stabilization compounds, delivery vehicles, and carrier vehicles include but are not limited to other human or animal proteins such as albumin.

Phospholipid vesicles or liposomal suspensions are also preferred as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or delivery vehicles. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art and can contain, for example, phosphatidylserine/phosphatidylcholine or other compositions of phospholipids or detergents that together impart

a negative charge to the surface, since factor VIII binds to negatively charged phospholipid membranes. Liposomes may be prepared by dissolving appropriate lipid(s) (such as stearoyl phosphatidyl ethanolamine, stearoyl phosphatidyl choline, arachadoyl phosphatidyl choline, and cholesterol) in an inorganic solvent that is then evaporated, leaving behind a thin film of dried lipid on the surface of the container. An aqueous solution of the hybrid factor VIII is then introduced into the container. The container is then swirled by hand to free lipid material from the sides of the container and to disperse lipid aggregates, thereby forming the liposomal suspension.

The recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII can be combined with other suitable stabilization compounds, delivery vehicles, and/or carrier vehicles, including vitamin K dependent clotting factors, tissue factor, and von Willebrand factor (vWf) or a fragment of vWf that contains the factor VIII binding site, and polysaccharides such as sucrose.

Recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII can also be delivered by gene therapy in the same way that human factor VIII can be delivered, using delivery means such as retroviral vectors. This method consists of incorporation of the desired factor VIII construct cDNA into human cells that are transplanted directly into a factor VIII deficient patient or that are placed in an implantable device, permeable to the factor VIII molecules but impermeable to cells, that is then transplanted. The preferred method will be retroviral-mediated gene transfer. In this method, an exogenous gene (e.g., a factor VIII cDNA) is cloned into the genome of a modified retrovirus. The gene is inserted into the genome of the host cell by viral machinery where it will be expressed by the cell. The retroviral vector is modified so that it will not produce virus, preventing viral infection of the host. The general principles for this type of therapy are known to those skilled in the art and have been reviewed in the literature [e.g., Kohn, D.B. et al. (1989) *Transufusion* 29:812-820].

Porcine or modified porcine factor VIII can be stored bound to vWf to increase the halflife and shelf-life of the hybrid molecule. Additionally, lyophilization of factor VIII can improve the yields of active molecules in the presence of vWf. Current methods for storage

of human and animal factor VIII used by commercial suppliers can be employed for storage of recombinant factor VIII. These methods include: (1) lyophilization of factor VIII in a partially-purified state (as a factor VIII "concentrate" that is infused without further purification); (2) immunoaffinity-purification of factor VIII by the Zimmerman method and lyophilization in the presence of albumin, which stabilizes the factor VIII; (3) lyophilization of recombinant factor VIII in the presence of albumin.

Additionally, porcine or modified porcine factor VIII has been found to be indefinitely stable at 4° C in 0.6 M NaCl, 20 mM MES, and 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub> at pH 6.0 and also can be stored frozen in these buffers and thawed with minimal loss of activity.

#### Methods of Treatment.

Recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII is used to treat uncontrolled bleeding due to factor VIII deficiency (e.g., intraarticular, intracranial, or gastrointestinal hemorrhage) in hemophiliacs with and without inhibitory antibodies and in patients with acquired factor VIII deficiency due to the development of inhibitory antibodies. The active materials are preferably administered intravenously.

Additionally, recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII can be administered by transplant of cells genetically engineered to produce the protein by implantation of a device containing such cells, as described above.

In a preferred embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions of recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII alone or in combination with stabilizers, delivery vehicles, and/or carriers are infused into patients intravenously according to the same procedure that is used for infusion of human or animal factor VIII.

The treatment dosages of recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII composition that must be administered to a patient in need of such treatment will vary depending on the severity of the factor VIII deficiency. Generally, dosage level is adjusted in

frequency, duration, and units in keeping with the severity and duration of each patient's bleeding episode. Accordingly, the factor VIII is included in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, delivery vehicle, or stabilizer in an amount sufficient to deliver to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of the protein to stop bleeding, as measured by standard clotting assays.

Factor VIII is classically defined as that substance present in normal blood plasma that corrects the clotting defect in plasma derived from individuals with hemophilia A. The coagulant activity *in vitro* of purified and partially-purified forms of factor VIII is used to calculate the dose of factor VIII for infusions in human patients and is a reliable indicator of activity recovered from patient plasma and of correction of the *in vivo* bleeding defect. There are no reported discrepancies between standard assay of novel factor VIII molecules *in vitro* and their behavior in the dog infusion model or in human patients, according to Lusher, J.M. et al. 328 New Engl. J. Med. 328:453-459; Pittman, D.D. et al. (1992) Blood 79:389-397; and Brinkhous et al. (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 82:8752-8755.

Usually, the desired plasma factor VIII activity level to be achieved in the patient through administration of the recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII is in the range of 30-100% of normal. In a preferred mode of administration of the therapeutic factor VIII, the composition is given intravenously at a preferred dosage in the range from about 5 to 50 units/kg body weight, more preferably in a range of 10-50 units/kg body weight, and most preferably at a dosage of 20-40 units/kg body weight; the interval frequency is in the range from about 8 to 24 hours (in severely affected hemophiliacs); and the duration of treatment in days is in the range from 1 to 10 days or until the bleeding episode is resolved. See, e.g., Roberts, H.R., and M.R. Jones, "Hemophilia and Related Conditions - Congenital Deficiencies of Prothrombin (Factor II, Factor V, and Factors VII to XII)," Ch. 153, 1453-1474, 1460, in Hematology, Williams, W. J., et al., ed. (1990). Patients with inhibitors may require a different amount of recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII than their previous form of factor VIII. For example, patients may require less recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII because of its higher specific activity than human factor VIII and

VIII, the amount of therapeutic factor VIII infused is defined by the one-stage factor VIII coagulation assay and, in selected instances, *in vivo* recovery is determined by measuring the factor VIII in the patient's plasma after infusion. It is to be understood that for any particular subject, specific dosage regimens should be adjusted over time according to the individual need and the professional judgment of the person administering or supervising the administration of the compositions, and that the concentration ranges set forth herein are exemplary only and are not intended to limit the scope or practice of the claimed composition.

Treatment can take the form of a single intravenous administration of the composition or periodic or continuous administration over an extended period of time, as required. Alternatively, therapeutic factor VIII can be administered subcutaneously or orally with liposomes in one or several doses at varying intervals of time.

Recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII can also be used to treat uncontrolled bleeding due to factor VIII deficiency in hemophiliacs who have developed antibodies to human factor VIII. In this case, coagulant activity that is superior to that of human or animal factor VIII alone is not necessary. Coagulant activity that is inferior to that of human factor VIII (i.e., less than 3,000 units/mg) will be useful if that activity is not neutralized by antibodies in the patient's plasma.

It has been demonstrated herein that recombinant porcine and modified porcine factor VIII's can differ in specific activity from human factor VIII. Factor VIII proteins having greater procoagulant activity from human factor VIII are useful in treatment of hemophilia because lower dosages will be required to correct a patient's factor VIII deficiency. Factor VIII's having lower procoagulant activity than human factor VIII are also suitable for therapeutic use provided they have at least 1% of specific activity compared to normal human factor VIII. A factor VIII of the present invention having procoagulant activity is therefore defined as having at least 1% of the specific activity of human factor VIII.

The recombinant porcine or modified porcine factor VIII molecule and the methods for isolation, characterization, making, and using it generally described above will be further understood with reference to the following non-limiting examples.

## Example 1: Assay of porcine factor VIII and hybrid human/porcine factor VIII.

Porcine factor VIII has more coagulant activity than human factor VIII, based on specific activity of the molecule. This conclusion is based on the use of appropriate standard curves that allow human porcine factor VIII to be fairly compared. Coagulation assays are based on the ability of factor VIII to shorten the clotting time of plasma derived from a patient with hemophilia A. Two types of assays were employed: the one-stage and the two stage assay.

In the one-stage assay, 0.1 ml hemophilia A plasma (George King Biomedical, Inc.) was incubated with 0.1 ml activated partial thromboplastin reagent (APTT) (Organon Teknika) and 0.01 ml sample or standard, consisting of diluted, citrated normal human plasma, for 5 min at 37°C in a water bath. Incubation was followed by addition of 0.1 ml 20 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and the time for development of a fibrin clot was determined by visual inspection.

A unit of factor VIII is defined as the amount present in 1 ml of citrated normal human plasma. With human plasma as the standard, porcine and human factor VIII activity were compared directly. Dilutions of the plasma standard or purified proteins were made into 0.15 M NaCl, 0.02 M HEPES, pH 7.4. The standard curve was constructed based on 3 or 4 dilutions of plasma, the highest dilution being 1/50, and on  $\log_{10}$  clotting time plotted against  $\log_{10}$  plasma concentration, which results in a linear plot. The units of factor VIII in an unknown sample were determined by interpolation from the standard curve.

The one-stage assay relies on endogenous activation of factor VIII by activators formed in the hemophilia A plasma, whereas the two-stage assay measures the procoagulant activity of preactivated factor VIII. In the two-stage assay, samples containing factor VIII that had been reacted with thrombin were added to a mixture of activated partial thromboplastin and

human hemophilia A plasma that had been <u>preincubated</u> for 5 min at 37°C. The resulting clotting times were then converted to units/ml, based on the same human standard curve described above. The relative activity in the two-stage assay was higher than in the one-stage assay because the factor VIII had been preactivated.

# Example 2: Characterization of the functional difference between human and porcine factor VIII.

The isolation of porcine and human plasma-derived factor VIII and human recombinant factor VIII have been described in the literature in Fulcher, C.A. et al. (1982) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 79:1648-1652; Toole et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:342-347 (Genetics Institute); Gitschier et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:326-330 (Genentech); Wood et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:330-337 (Genentech); Vehar et al. 312 *Nature* 312:337-342 (Genentech); Fass et al. (1982) *Blood* 59:594; Toole et al. (1986) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:5939-5942. This can be accomplished in several ways. All these preparations are similar in subunit composition, although there is a functional difference in stability between human and porcine factor VIII.

For comparison of human recombinant and porcine factor VIII, preparations of highly-purified human recombinant factor VIII (Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, CA) and porcine factor VIII [immunopurified as described in Fass et al. (1982) *Blood* <u>59</u>:594] were subjected to high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) over a Mono Q<sup>TM</sup> (Pharmacia-LKB, Piscataway, NJ) anion-exchange column (Pharmacia, Inc.). The purposes of the Mono Q<sup>TM</sup> HPLC step were elimination of minor impurities of exchange of human and porcine factor VIII into a common buffer for comparative purposes. Vials containing 1000-2000 units of factor VIII were reconstituted with 5 ml H<sub>2</sub>0. Hepes (2 M at pH 7.4) was then added to a final concentration of 0.02 M. Factor VIII was applied to a Mono Q<sup>TM</sup> HR 5/5 column equilibrated in 0.15 M NaCl, 0.02 M Hepes, 5mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, at pH 7.4 (Buffer A plus 0.15 M NaCl); washed with 10 ml Buffer A + 0.15 M NaCl; and eluted with a 20 ml linear gradient, 0.15 M to 0.90 M NaCl in Buffer A at a flow rate of 1 ml/min.

For comparison of human plasma-derived factor VIII (purified by Mono Q<sup>™</sup> HPLC) and porcine factor VIII, immunoaffinity-purified, plasma-derived porcine factor VIII was

diluted 1:4 with 0.04 M Hepes, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% Tween-80, at pH 7.4, and subjected to Mono Q<sup>TM</sup> HPLC under the same conditions described in the previous paragraph for human factor VIII. These procedures for the isolation of human and porcine factor VIII are standard for those skilled in the art.

Column fractions were assayed for factor VIII activity by a one-stage coagulation assay. The average results of the assays, expressed in units of activity per  $A_{280}$  of material, are given in Table II, and indicate that porcine factor VIII has at least six times greater activity than human factor VIII when the one-stage assay is used.

# TABLE II COMPARISON OF HUMAN AND PORCINE FACTOR VIII COAGULANT ACTIVITY

Activity (U/A<sub>280</sub>)

Porcine	21,300
Human plasma-derived	3,600
Human recombinant	2,400

Example 3: Comparison of the stability of human and porcine factor VIII.

The results of the one-stage assay for factor VIII reflect activation of factor VIII to factor VIIIa in the sample and possibly loss of formed factor VIIIa activity. A direct comparison of the stability of human and porcine factor VIII was made. Samples from Mono Q<sup>TM</sup> HPLC (Pharmacia, Inc., Piscataway, N.J.) were diluted to the same concentration and buffer composition and reacted with thrombin. At various times, samples were removed for two-stage coagulation assay. Typically, peak activity (at 2 min) was 10-fold greater for porcine than human factor VIIIa, and the activities of both porcine and human factor VIIIa subsequently decreased, with human factor VIIIa activity decreasing more rapidly.

Generally, attempts to isolate stable human factor VIIIa are not successful even when conditions that produce stable porcine factor VIIIa are used. To demonstrate this, Mono  $Q^{TM}$  HPLC-purified human factor VIII was activated with thrombin and subjected to Mono  $S^{TM}$ 

cation-exchange (Pharmacia, Inc.) HPLC under conditions that produce stable porcine factor VIIIa, as described by Lollar et al. (1989) *Biochemistry* 28:666.

Human factor VIII, 43 μg/ml (0.2 μM) in O.2 M NaCl, 0.01 M Hepes, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, at pH 7.4, in 10 ml total volume, was reacted with thrombin (0.036 μM) for 10 min, at which time FPR-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl D-phenyl-prolyl-arginyl-chloromethyl ketone was added to a concentration of 0.2 μM for irreversible inactivation of thrombin. The mixture then was diluted 1:1 with 40 mM 2-(N-morpholino) ethane sulfonic acid (MES), 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, at pH 6.0, and loaded at 2 ml/min onto a Mono S<sup>TM</sup> HR 5/5 HPLC column (Pharmacia, Inc.) equilibrated in 5 mM MES, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, at pH 6.0 (Buffer B) plus 0.1 M NaCl. Factor VIIIa was eluted without column washing with a 20 ml gradient from 0.1 M NaCl to 0.9 M NaCl in Buffer B at 1 ml/min.

The fraction with coagulant activity in the two-stage assay eluted as a single peak under these conditions. The specific activity of the peak fraction was approximately 7,500 U/A<sub>280</sub>. Sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) of the Mono S<sup>TM</sup> factor VIIIa peak, followed by silver staining of the protein, revealed two bands corresponding to a heterodimeric (A3-C1-C2/A1) derivative of factor VIII. Although the A2 fragment was not identified by silver staining under these conditions because of its low concentration, it was identified as a trace constituent by <sup>125</sup>I-labeling.

In contrast to the results with human factor VIII, porcine factor VIIIa isolated by Mono  $S^{TM}$  HPLC under the same conditions had a specific activity 1.6 x  $10^6$  U/A<sub>280</sub>. Analysis of porcine factor VIIIa by SDS-PAGE revealed 3 fragments corresponding to A1, A2, and A3-C1-C2 subunits, demonstrating that porcine factor VIIIa possesses three subunits.

The results of Mono S<sup>TM</sup> HPLC of human thrombin-activated factor VIII preparations at pH 6.0 indicate that human factor VIIIa is labile under conditions that yield stable porcine factor VIIIa. However, although trace amounts of A2 fragment were identified in the peak fraction, determination of whether the coagulant activity resulted from small amounts of

heterotrimeric factor VIIIa or from heterodimeric factor VIIIa that has a low specific activity was not possible from this method alone.

A way to isolate human factor VIIIa before it loses its A2 subunit is desirable to resolve this question. To this end, isolation was accomplished in a procedure that involves reduction of the pH of the Mono S<sup>TM</sup> buffers to pH 5. Mono Q<sup>TM</sup>-purified human factor VIII (0.5 mg) was diluted with  $H_2O$  to give a final composition of 0.25 mg/ml (1  $\mu$ m) factor VIII in 0.25 M NaCl, 0.01 M Hepes, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.005% Tween-80, at pH 7.4 (total volume 7.0 ml). Thrombin was added to a final concentration of 0.072  $\mu$ m and allowed to react for 3 min. Thrombin was then inactivated with FPR-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl (0.2  $\mu$ m). The mixture then was diluted 1:1 with 40 mM sodium acetate, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% Tween-80, at pH 5.0, and loaded at 2 ml/min onto a Mono S<sup>TM</sup> HR 5/5 HPLC column equilibrated in 0.01 M sodium acetate, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% Tween-80, at pH 5.0, plus 0.1 M NaCl. Factor VIIIa was eluted without column washing with a 20 ml gradient from 0.1 M NaCl to 1.0 M NaCl in the same buffer at 1 ml/min. This resulted in recovery of coagulant activity in a peak that contained detectable amounts of the A2 fragment as shown by SDS-PAGE and silver staining. The specific activity of the peak fraction was tenfold greater than that recovered at pH 6.0 (75,000 U/A<sub>280</sub> v. 7,500  $U/A_{280}$ ). However, in contrast to porcine factor VIIIa isolated at pH 6.0, which is indefinitely stable at 4°C, human factor VIIIa activity decreased steadily over a period of several hours after elution from Mono S<sup>TM</sup>. Additionally, the specific activity of factor VIIIa purified at pH 5.0 and assayed immediately is only 5% that of porcine factor VIIIa, indicating that substantial dissociation occurred prior to assay.

These results demonstrate that both human and porcine factor VIIIa are composed of three subunits (A1, A2, and A3-C1-C2). Dissociation of the A2 subunit is responsible for the loss of activity of both human and porcine factor VIIIa under certain conditions, such as physiological ionic strength, pH, and concentration. The relative stability of porcine factor VIIIa under certain conditions is because of stronger association of the A2 subunit.

Example 4: Isolation and sequencing of DNA encoding the A2 domain of porcine factor VIII.

Only the nucleotide sequence encoding the B domain and part of the A2 domain of porcine factor VIII has been sequenced previously [Toole et al. (1986) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:5939-5942]. The cDNA and predicted amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4, respectively) for the entire porcine factor VIII A2 domain are disclosed herein.

The porcine factor VIII A2 domain was cloned by reverse transcription of porcine spleen total RNA and PCR amplification; degenerate primers based on the known human factor VIII cDNA sequence and an exact porcine primer based on a part of the porcine factor VIII sequence were used. A 1 kb PCR product was isolated and amplified by insertion into a Bluescript™ (Stratagene) phagemid vector.

The porcine A2 domain was completely sequenced by dideoxy sequencing. The cDNA and predicted amino acid sequences are as described in SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4, respectively.

## Example 5: Complete sequence of DNA encoding porcine factor VIII.

Klenow fragment, phosphorylated ClaI linkers, NotI linkers, T4 ligase, and *Taq* DNA polymerase were purchased from Promega (Madison, Wisconsin). Polynucleotide kinase was purchased from Life Technologies, Inc., Gaithersburg, Maryland. γ<sup>32</sup>P-ATP (Redivue, >5000Ci/mmol) was purchased from Amersham. pBluescript II KS- and *E. coli* Epicurean XL1-Blue cells were purchased from Stratagene (La Jolla, California). Synthetic oligonucleotides were purchased from Life Technologies, Inc. or Cruachem, Inc. 5'-phosphorylated primers were used when PCR products were produced for cloning purposes. Nucleotide (nt) numbering of oligonucleotides used as primers for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of porcine fVIII cDNA or genomic DNA uses the human fVIII cDNA as reference (Wood et al. (1984) *supra*).

Porcine spleen total RNA was isolated by acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction [Chomczynski et al. (1987) *Anal. Biochem.* 162:156-159]. Porcine cDNA was prepared from total spleen RNA using Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse

transcriptase (RT) and random hexamers to prime the reaction (First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit, Pharmacia Biotech) unless otherwise indicated. RT reactions contained 45 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.3, 68 mM KCl, 15 mM DTT, 9 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.08 mg/ml bovine serum albumin and 1.8 mM deoxynucleotide triphosphate (dNTP). Porcine genomic DNA was isolated from spleen using a standard procedure (Strauss, W.M. (1995) In <u>Current Protocols in Molecular Biology</u>, F. M. Ausubel et al., editors, John Wiley & Sons, pp. 2.2.1-2.2.3). Isolation of DNA from agarose gels was done using Geneclean II (Bio 101) or Quiex II Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen).

PCR reactions were done using a Hybaid OmniGene thermocycler. For PCR reactions employing *Taq* DNA polymerase, reactions included 0.6 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.2 mM dNTPs, 0.5 μM oligonucleotide primers, 50 U/ml polymerase and 0.1 volume of first strand cDNA reaction mix. Except where indicated otherwise, PCR products were gel purified, blunt-ended with Klenow fragment, precipitated with ethanol, and either ligated to the EcoRV site of dephosphorylated pBluescript II KS- or ligated with phosphorylated ClaI linkers using T4 ligase, digested with ClaI, purified by Sephacryl S400 chromatography, and ligated to ClaI-cut, dephosphorylated pBluescript II KS-. Ligations were done using T4 DNA ligase (Rapid DNA ligation kit, Boehringer Mannheim) except where indicated otherwise. Insert-containing pBluescript II KS- plasmids were used to transform *E. coli* Epicurean XL1-Blue cells.

Sequencing of plasmid DNA was done using an Applied Biosystems 373a automated DNA sequencer and the PRISM dye terminator kit or manually using Sequenase v. 2.0 sequencing kit (Amersham Corporation). Direct sequencing of PCR products, including <sup>32</sup>P-end labelling of oligonucleotides was done using a cycle sequencing protocol (dsDNA Cycle Sequencing System, Life Technologies).

<u>Isolation of porcine fVIII cDNA clones containing 5' UTR sequence, signal peptide and A1 domain codons.</u>

The porcine fVIII cDNA 5' to the A2 domain was amplified by nested RT-PCR of female pig spleen total RNA using a 5' rapid amplification of cDNA ends (5'-RACE) protocol (Marathon cDNA Amplification, Clontech, Version PR55453). This included first strand

cDNA synthesis using a lock-docking oligo(dT) primer [Borson, N.D. et al. (1992) *PCR Methods Appl.* 2:144-148], second strand cDNA synthesis using *E. coli* DNA polymerase I, and ligation with a 5' extended double stranded adaptor, SEQ ID NO:5

5'-CTA ATA CGA CTC ACT ATA GGG CTC GAG CGG CCC GGG CAG GT-3 3'-H<sub>2</sub>N-CCCGTCCA-PO<sub>4</sub>-5' whose short strand was blocked at the 3' end with an amino group to reduce non-specific PCR priming and which was complementary to the 8 nucleotides at the 3' end (Siebert, P.D., et al. (1995) Nucleic. Acids. Res. 23:1087-1088). The first round of PCR was done using an adaptorspecific oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:6 5'-CCA TCC TAA TAC GAC TCA CTA TAG GGC-3' (designated AP1) as sense primer, and a porcine fVIII A2 domain specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7 5'-CCA TTG ACA TGA AGA CCG TTT CTC-3' (nt 2081-2104) as antisense primer. The second round of PCR was done using a nested, adaptor-specific oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:8 5'-ACT CAC TAT AGG GCT CGA GCG GC-3' (designated AP2) as sense primer, and a nested, porcine A2 domain-specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:95'-GGG TGC AAA GCG CTG ACA TCA GTG-3' (nt 1497-1520) as antisense primer. PCR was carried out using a commercial kit (Advantage cDNA PCR core kit) which employs an antibody-mediated hot start protocol [Kellogg, D.E. et al. (1994) BioTechniques 16:1134-1137]. PCR conditions included denaturation at 94°C for 60 sec, followed by 30 cycles (first PCR) or 25 cycles (second PCR) of denaturation for 30 sec at 94°C, annealing for 30 sec at 60°C and elongation for 4 min at 68°C using tube temperature control. This procedure yielded a prominent ≈1.6 kb product which was consistent with amplification of a fragment extending approximately 150 bp into the 5' UTR. The PCR product was cloned into pBluescript using ClaI linkers. The

The sequence of these clones included regions corresponding to 137 bp of the 5' UTR, the signal peptide, the A1 domain and part of the A2 domain. A consensus was reached in at least 3 of 4 sites. However, the clones contained an average of 4 apparent PCR-generated mutations, presumably due to the multiple rounds of PCR required to generate a clonable product. Therefore, we used sequence obtained from the signal peptide region to design a sense strand phosphorylated PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:10 5'-CCT\_CTC GAG CCA CCA TGT CGA GCC ACC ATG CAG CTA GAG CTC TCC ACC TG-3', designated RENEOPIGSP, for

inserts of four clones were sequenced in both directions.

synthesis of another PCR product to confirm the sequence and for cloning into an expression vector. The sequence in bold represents the start codon. The sequence 5' to this represents sequence identical to that 5' of the insertion site into the mammalian expression vector ReNeo used for expression of fVIII (Lubin et al. (1994) supra). This site includes an Xho1 cleavage site (underlined). RENEOPIGSP and the nt 1497-1520 oligonucleotide were used to prime a Taq DNA polymerase-mediated PCR reaction using porcine female spleen cDNA as a template. DNA polymerases from several other manufacturers failed to yield a detectable product. PCR conditions included denaturation at 94°C for four min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation for 1 min at 94°C, annealing for 2 min at 55°C and elongation for 2 min at 72°C, followed by a final elongation step for 5 min at 72°C. The PCR product was cloned into pBluescript using ClaI linkers. The inserts of two of these clones were sequenced in both directions and matched the consensus sequence.

Isolation of porcine fVIII cDNA clones containing A3, C1 and 5' half of the C2 domain codons.

Initially, two porcine spleen RT-PCR products, corresponding to a B-A3 domain fragment (nt 4519-5571) and a C1-C2 domain fragment (nt 6405-6990) were cloned. The 3' end of the C2 domain that was obtained extended into the exon 26 region, which is the terminal exon in fVIII. The B-A3 product was made using the porcine-specific B domain primer, SEQ ID NO:11 5' CGC GCG GCC GCG CAT CTG GCA AAG CTG AGT T 3', where the underlined region corresponds to a region in porcine fVIII that aligns with nt 4519-4530 in human fVIII. The 5' region of the oligonucleotide includes a NotI site that was originally intended for cloning purposes. The antisense primer used in generating the B-A3 product, SEQ ID NO:12 5'-GAA ATA AGC CCA GGC TTT GCA GTC RAA-3' was based on the reverse complement of the human fVIII cDNA sequence at nt 5545-5571. The PCR reaction contained 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-Cl, pH 9.0, 0.1% Triton X-100, 1.5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2.5 mM dNTPs, 20  $\mu$ M primers, 25 units/ml Taq DNA polymerase and 1/20 volume of RT reaction mix. PCR conditions were denaturation at 94°C for 3 min, followed by 30 cycles of denaturation for 1 min at 94°C, annealing for 2 min at 50°C and elongation for 2 min at 72°C. The PCR products were phosphorylated using T4 DNA kinase and NotI linkers were added. After

cutting with NotI, the PCR fragments were cloned into the NotI site of BlueScript II KS- and transformed into XL1-Blue cells.

The C1-C2 product was made using the known human cDNA sequence to synthesize sense and antisense primers, SEQ ID NO:13 5'-AGG AAA TTC CAC TGG AAC CTT N-3' (nt 6405-6426) and SEQ ID NO:14 5'-CTG GGG GTG AAT TCG AAG GTA GCG N-3' (reverse complement of nt 6966-6990), respectively. PCR conditions were identical to those used to generate the B-A2 product. The resulting fragment was ligated to the pNOT cloning vector using the Prime PCR Cloner Cloning System (5 Prime-3 Prime, Inc., Boulder, Colorado) and grown in JM109 cells.

The B-A3 and C1-C2 plasmids were partially sequenced to make the porcine-specific sense and antisense oligonucleotides, SEQ ID NO:15 5'-GAG TTC ATC GGG AAG ACC TGT TG-3' (nt 4551-4573) and SEQ ID NO:16 5'-ACA GCC CAT CAA CTC CAT GCG AAG-3' (nt 6541-6564), respectively. These oligonucleotides were used as primers to generate a 2013 bp RT-PCR product using a Clontech Advantage cDNA PCR kit. This product, which corresponds to human nt 4551-6564, includes the region corresponding to the light chain activation peptide (nt 5002-5124), A3 domain (nt 5125-6114) and most of the C1 domain (nt 6115-6573). The sequence of the C1-C2 clone had established that human and porcine cDNAs from nt 6565 to the 3' end of the C1 domain were identical. The PCR product cloned into the EcoRV site of pBluescript II KS-. Four clones were completely sequenced in both directions. A consensus was reached in at least 3 of 4 sites.

# Isolation of porcine fVIII cDNA clones containing the 3' half of the C2 domain codons.

The C2 domain of human fVIII (nucleotides 6574-7053) is contained within exons 24-26 [Gitschier J. et al. (1984) Nature 312:326-330]. Human exon 26 contains 1958 bp, corresponding nucleotides 6901-8858. It includes 1478 bp of 3' untranslated sequence. Attempts to clone the exon 26 cDNA corresponding to the 3' end of the C2 domain and the 3'UTR by 3' RACE [Siebert et al. (1995) supra], inverse PCR [Ochman, H. et al. (1990) Biotechnology (N.Y). 8:759-760], restriction site PCR [Sarkar, G. et al. (1993) PCR Meth.

Appl. 2:318-322], "unpredictably primed" PCR [Dominguez, O. et al. (1994) Nucleic. Acids Res. 22:3247-3248] and by screening a porcine liver cDNA library failed. 3' RACE was attempted using the same adaptor-ligated double stranded cDNA library that was used to successfully used to clone the 5' end of the porcine fVIII cDNA. Thus, the failure of this method was not due to the absence of cDNA corresponding to exon 26.

A targeted gene walking PCR procedure [Parker, J.D. et al. (1991) Nucleic. Acids. Res. 19:3055-3060] was used to clone the 3' half of the C2 domain. A porcine-specific sense primer, SEQ ID NO:175'-TCAGGGCAATCAGGACTCC-3' (nt 6904-6924) was synthesized based on the initial C2 domain sequence and was used in a PCR reaction with nonspecific "walking" primers selected from oligonucleotides available in the laboratory. The PCR products were then targeted by primer extension analysis [Parker et al. (1991) BioTechniques 10:94-101] using a <sup>32</sup>P-end labelled porcine-specific internal primer, SEQ ID NO:18 5'-CCGTGGTGAACGCTCTGGACC-3' (nt 6932-6952). Interestingly, of the 40 nonspecific primers tested, only two yielded positive products on primer extension analysis and these two corresponded to an exact and a degenerate human sequence at the 3' end of the C2 domain: SEQ ID NO:19 5'-GTAGAGGTCCTGTGCCTCGCAGCC-3' (nt 7030-7053) and SEQ ID NO:205'-GTAGAGSTSCTGKGCCTCRCAKCCYAG-3', (nt 7027-7053). These primers had initially been designed to yield a product by conventional RT-PCR but failed to yield sufficient product that could be visualized by ethidium bromide dye binding. However, a PCR product could be identified by the more sensitive primer extension method. This product was gelpurified and directly sequenced. This extended the sequence of porcine fVIII 3' to nt 7026.

Additional sequence was obtained by primer extension analysis of a nested PCR product generated using the adaptor-ligated double-stranded cDNA library used in the 5'-RACE protocol described previously. The first round reaction used the porcine exact primer SEQ ID NO:21 5'-CTTCGCATGGAGTTGATGGGCTGT-3' (nt 6541-6564) and the AP1 primer. The second round reaction used SEQ ID NO:22 5'-AATCAGGACTCCTCCACCCCG-3' (nt 6913-6934) and the AP2 primer. Direct PCR sequencing extended the sequence 3' to the end of the C2 domain (nt 7053). The C2 domain sequence was unique except at nt 7045 near the

3' end of the C2 domain. Analysis of repeated PCR reactions yielded either A, G or a double read of A/G at this site.

Sequencing was extended into the 3'UTR using two additional primers, SEQ ID NO:23 5'-GGA TCC ACC CCA CGA GCT GG-3' (nt 6977-6996) and SEQ ID NO:24 5'-CGC CCT GAG GCT CGA GGT TCT AGG-3' (nt 7008-7031). Approximately 15 bp of 3' UTR sequence were obtained, although the sequence was unclear at several sites. Several antisense primers then were synthesized based on the best estimates of the 3' untranslated sequence. These primers included the reverse complement of the TGA stop codon at their 3' termini. PCR products were obtained from both porcine spleen genomic DNA and porcine spleen cDNA that were visualized by agarose gel electrophoresis and ethidium bromide staining using a specific sense primer SEQ ID NO:25 5'-AAT CAG GAC TCC TCC ACC CCC G-3' (nt 3' UTR antisense primer, SEO  $\mathbf{ID}$ NO:26 6913-6934) and the CCTTGCAGGAATTCGATTCA-3'. To obtain sufficient quantities of material for cloning purposes, a second round of PCR was done using a nested sense primer, SEQ ID NO:27 5'-CCGTGGTGAACGCTCTGGACC-3' (nt 6932-6952) and the same antisense primer. The 141 bp PCR product was cloned into EcoRV-cut pBluescript II KS-. Sequence of three clones derived from genomic DNA and three clones derived from cDNA was obtained in both directions. The sequence was unambiguous except at nt 7045, where genomic DNA was always A and cDNA was always G.

## Multiple DNA sequence alignments of human, porcine, and mouse fVIII (Fig. 1A-1H).

Alignments of the signal peptide, A1, A2, A3, C1, and C2 regions were done using the CLUSTALW program [Thompson, J.D. et al. (1994) *Nucleic. Acids. Res.* 22:4673-4680]. Gap open and gap extension penalties were 10 and 0.05 respectively. The alignments of the human, mouse, and pig B domains have been described previously [Elder et al. (1993) *supra*]. The human A2 sequence corresponds to amino acids 373-740 in SEQ ID NO:2. The porcine A2 amino acid sequence is given in SEQ ID NO:4, and the mouse A2 domain amino acid sequence is given in SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 392-759.

Example 6: Expression of active, recombinant B-domainless porcine factor VIII (PB<sup>-)</sup>.

Materials

Citrated hemophilia A and normal pooled human plasmas were purchased from George King Biomedical, Inc. Fetal bovine serum, geneticin, penicillin, streptomycin, DMEM/F12 medium and AIM-V medium were purchased from Life Technologies, Inc. Tag DNA polymerase was purchased from Promega. Vent DNA polymerase was purchased from New England Biolabs. Pfu DNA polymerase and the phagemid pBlueScript II KS were purchased from Stratagene. Synthetic oligonucleotides were purchased from Life Technologies or Cruachem, Inc. Restriction enzymes were purchased from New England Biolabs or Promega. 5'-phosphorylated primers were used when PCR products were produced for cloning purposes. Nucleotide (nt) numbering of oligonucleotides used as primers for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification of porcine fVIII cDNA or genomic DNA uses the human fVIII cDNA as reference [Wood et al. (1984) Nature 312:330-337]. A fVIII expression vector, designated HB /ReNeo, was obtained from Biogen, Inc. HB-/ReNeo contains ampicillin and geneticin resistance genes and a human fVIII cDNA that lacks the entire B domain, defined as the Ser741-Arg1648 cleavage fragment produced by thrombin. To simplify mutagenesis of fVIII C2 domain cDNA, which is at the 3' end of the fVIII insert in ReNeo, a NotI site was introduced two bases 3' to the stop codon of HB-/ReNeo by splicing-by-overlap extension (SOE) mutagenesis [Horton, R.M. et al. (1993) Methods Enzymol. 217:270-279]. construct is designated HB ReNeo/Not1.

Total RNA was isolated by acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction [Chomczynski, P. et al. (1987) Anal. Biochem. 162:156-159]. cDNA was synthesized from mRNA using Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (RT) and random hexamers according to instructions supplied by the manufacturer (First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit, Pharmacia Biotech). Plasmid DNA was purified using a Qiagen Plasmid Maxi Kit (Qiagen, Inc.). PCR reactions were done using a Hybaid OmniGene thermocycler using Taq, Vent, or Pfu DNA polymerases. PCR products were gel purified, precipitated with ethanol, and ligated into plasmid DNA using T4 DNA ligase (Rapid DNA ligation kit, Boehringer Mannheim). Insert-containing plasmids were used to transform E. coli Epicurean XL1-Blue cells. All novel

fVIII DNA sequences generated by PCR were confirmed by dideoxy sequencing using an Applied Biosystems 373a automated DNA sequencer and the PRISM dye terminator kit.

## Construction of a hybrid fVIII expression vector, HP20, containing the porcine C2 domain.

A porcine fVIII cDNA corresponding to the 3' end of the C1 domain and all of the C2 domain was cloned into pBluescript by RT-PCR from spleen total RNA using primers based on known porcine fVIII cDNA sequence [Healey, J.F. et al. (1996) *Blood* 88:4209-4214]. This construct and HB-/ReNeo were used as templates to construct a human C1-porcine C2 fusion product in pBlueScript by SOE mutagenesis. The C1-C2 fragment in this plasmid was removed with *ApaI* and *NotI* and ligated into *ApaI/NotI*-cut HB-/ReNeo/*NotI* to produce HP20/ReNeo/*NotI*.

# Construction of B-domain deleted hybrid human/porcine fVIII containing the porcine light chain (HP18)-

The human fVIII light chain consists of amino acid residues Asp1649-Tyr2332. The corresponding residues in the porcine fVIII cDNA were substituted for this region of HB to produce a hybrid human/porcine fVIII molecule designated HP18. This was done by substituting a PCR product corresponding to porcine A2 region, the A3 domain, the C1 domain, and part of the C2 domain for the corresponding region in HP20. To facilitate constructions, a synonymous *AvrII* site was introduced into nt 2273 at the junction of the A2 and A3 domains of HP20 by SOE mutagenesis.

# Construction of B-domain deleted hybrid human/porcine fVIII containing the porcine signal peptide, A1 domain and A2 domain (HP22)-

The human fVIII signal peptide, A1 domain and A2 domains consist of amino acid residues Met(-19)-Arg740. The corresponding residues in the porcine fVIII cDNA were substituted for this region of HB<sup>-</sup> to produce a molecule designated HP22. Additionally, a synonymous *AvrII* site was introduced into nt 2273 at the junction of the A2 and A3 domains of HP22 by SOE mutagenesis. HP22 was constructed by fusion of a porcine signal peptide-A1-partial A2 fragment in pBlueScript [Healy et al. (1996) *supra*] with a B-domainless hybrid

human/porcine fVIII containing the porcine A2 domain, designated HP1 [Lubin et al. (1994)]

supra].

Construction of porcine B domainless fVIII-(PB<sup>-</sup>)

A SpeI/NotI fragment of HP18/BS (+ AvrII) was digested with AvrII/NotI and ligated

into AvrII/NotI-digested HP22/BS (+ AvrII) to produce a construct PB-/BS (+ AvrII), which

consists of the porcine fVIII lacking the entire B domain. PB- was cloned into ReNeo by

ligating an Xba/NotI fragment of PB'/BS (+ AvrII) into HP22/ReNeo/NotI (+ AvrII).

Expression of recombinant fVIII molecules

PB-/ReNeo/NotI (+ AvrII) and HP22/ReNeo/NotI (+AvrII) were transiently

transfected into COS cells and expressed as described previously [Lubin, I.M. et al. (1994) J.

Biol. Chem. 269:8639-8641]. HB-/ReNeo/NotI and no DNA (mock) were transfected as a

control.

The fVIII activity of PB, HP22, and HB were measured by a chromogenic assay as

follows. Samples of fVIII in COS cell culture supernatants were activated by 40 nM thrombin

in a 0.15 M NaCl, 20 mM HEPES, 5Mm cAC12, 0.01% Tween-80, pH 7.4 in the presence

of 10 nM factor IXa, 425 nM factor X, and 50  $\mu$ M unilamellar phosphatidylserine-

Iphosphatidycholine (25/75 w/w) vesicles. After 5 min, the reaction was stopped with 0.05

M EDTA and 100 nM recombinant desulfatohirudin and the resultant factor Xa was measured

by chromogenic substrate assay. In the chromogenic substrate assay, 0.4 mM Spectrozyme

Xa was added and the rate of para-nitroanilide release was measured by measuring the

absorbance of the solution at 405 nm.

Results of independently transfected duplicate cell culture supernatants (absorbance at

405 nm per minute)

HB<sup>-</sup>: 13.9

PB<sup>-</sup>: 139

HP22: 100

mock: < 0.2

34

These results indicate that porcine B-domainless fVIII and a B-domainless fVIII consisting of the porcine A1 and A2 subunits are active and suggest that they have superior activity to human B-domainless fVIII.

PB was partially purified and concentrated from the growth medium by heparin-Sepharose chromatography. Heparin-Sepharose (10 ml) was equilibrated with 0.075 M NaCl, 10 mM HEPES, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.005% Tween-80, 0.02% sodium azide, pH 7.40. Medium (100-200 ml) from expressing cells was applied to the heparin-Sepharose, which then was washed with 30 ml of equilibration buffer without sodium azide. PB was eluted with 0.65 M NaCl, 20 mM HEPES, 5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% Tween-80, pH 7.40 and was stored at -80 °C. The yield of fVIII coagulant activity was typically 50-75%.

### Stable expression of porcine B-domainless fVIII (PB)

Transfected cell lines were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium-F12 containing 10% fetal bovine serum, 50 U/ml penicillin, 50  $\mu$ g/ml streptomycin. Fetal bovine serum was heat inactivated at 50°C for one hour before use. HB-/ReNeo and PB-ReNeo/*NotI* (+ *AvrII*) were stably transfected into BHK cells and selected for geneticin resistance using a general protocol that has been described previously [Lubin et al. (1994) *Biol. Chem.* 269:8639-8641] except that expressing cells were maintained in growth medium containing 600  $\mu$ g/ml geneticin. Cells from Corning T-75 flasks grown to confluence were transferred to Nunc triple flasks in medium containing 600  $\mu$ g/ml geneticin and grown to confluence. The medium was removed and replaced with serum-free, AIM-V medium (Life Technologies, Inc.) without geneticin. Factor VIII expression was monitored by one-stage factor VIII coagulant activity (*vide supra*) and 100-150 ml of medium was collected once daily for four to five days. Maximum expression levels in medium for HB- and PB- were 102 units per ml and 10-12 units per ml of factor VIII coagulant activity, respectively.

#### Purification of PB

PB was precipitated from culture supernatant using 60% saturated ammonium sulfate and then purified by W3-3 immunoaffinity chromatography and mono Q high pressure liquid

chromatography as described previously for the purification of plasma-derived porcine factor VIII [Lollar et al. (1993) Factor VIII/factor VIIIa. *Methods Enzymol.* 222:128-143]. The specific coagulant activity of PB was measured by a one-stage coagulation assay [Lollar et al. (1993) *supra*] and was similar to plasma-derived porcine factor VIII.

When analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, the PB preparation contained three bands of apparent molecular masses 160 kDa, 82 kDa, and 76 kDa. The 82 kDa and 76 kDa bands have been previously described as heterodimer containing the A1-A2 and ap-A3-Cl-C2 domains (where ap refers to an activation peptide) [Toole et al. (1984) *Nature* 312:342-347]. The 160 kDa band was transferred to a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane and subjected to NH2-terminal sequencing, which yielded Arg-Ile-Xx-Xx-Tyr (where Xx represents undermined) which is the NH2-terminal sequence of single chain factor VIII [Toole et al. (1984) *supra*]. Thus, PB is partially processed by cleavage between the A2 and A3 domains, such that it consists of two forms, a single chain A1-A2-ap-A3-Cl-C2 protein and a A1-A2/ap-A3-Cl-C2 heterodimer. Similar processing of recombinant HB has been reported [Lind et al. (1995) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 232:19-27].

#### Characterization of Porcine factor VIII

We have determined the cDNA sequence of porcine fVIII corresponding to 137 bp of the 5' UTR, the signal peptide coding region (57 bp), and the A1 (1119 bp), A3 (990 bp), C1 (456 bp), and C2 (483 bp) domains. Along with previously published sequence of the B domain and light chain activation peptide regions [Toole et al. (1986) supra] and the A2 domain [Lubin et al. (1994) supra], the sequence reported here completes the determination of the porcine fVIII cDNA corresponding to the translated product. A fragment that included the 5' UTR region, signal peptide, and A1 domain cDNA was cloned using a 5'-RACE RT-PCR protocol. A primer based on human C2 sequence was successful in producing an RT-PCR product that led to cloning of the A3, C1, and 5' half of the C2 domain. The cDNA corresponding to the 3' half of the C2 domain and 3' UTR cDNA proved difficult to clone. The remainder of the C2 domain ultimately was cloned by a targeted gene walking PCR procedure [Parker et al. (1991) supra].

The sequence reported herein SEQ ID NO:29 was unambiguous except at nt 7045 near the 3' end of the C2 domain, which is either A or G as described hereinabove. The corresponding codon is GAC (Asp) or AAC (Asn). The human and mouse codons are GAC and CAG (Gln), respectively. Whether this represents a polymorphism or a reproducible PCR artifact is unknown. Recombinant hybrid human/porcine B-domainless fVIII cDNAs containing porcine C2 domain substitutions corresponding to both the GAC and AAC codons have been stably expressed with no detectable difference in procoagulant activity. This indicates that there is not a functional difference between these two C2 domain variants.

The alignment of the predicted amino acid sequence of full-length porcine fVIII SEQ ID NO:30 with the published human [Wood et al. (1984) supra] and murine [Elder et al. (1993) supra sequences is shown in Fig. 1A-1H along with sites for post-translational modification, proteolytic cleavage, and recognition by other macromolecules. The degree of identity of the aligned sequences is shown in Table VII. As noted previously, the B domains of these species are more divergent than the A or C domains. This is consistent with the observation that the B domain has no known function, despite its large size [Elder et al. (1993) supra; Toole et al. (1986) supra]. The results of the present invention confirm that the B domain of porcine fVIII is not necessary for activity. Based on the sequence data presented herein, porcine fVIII having all or part of the B-domain deleted can be synthesized by expressing the porcine fVIII coding DNA having deleted therefrom all or part of codons of the porcine B domain. There is also more divergence of sequences corresponding to the A1 domain APC/factor IXa cleavage peptide (residues 337-372) and the light chain activation peptide (Table VII). The thrombin cleavage site at position 336 to generate the 337-372 peptide is apparently lost in the mouse since this residue is glutamine instead of arginine [Elder et al. (1993) supra]. The relatively rapid divergence of thrombin cleavage peptides (or in mouse fVIII a possibly vestigial 337-372 activation peptide) has been previously noted for the fibrinopeptides [Creighton, T. E. (1993) In Proteins: Structures and Molecular Properties, W.H. Freeman, New York, pp. 105-138]. Lack of biological function of these peptides once cleaved has been cited as a possible reason for the rapid divergence. Arg562 in human fVIII has been proposed to be the more important cleavage site for activated protein C during the

inactivation of fVIII and fVIIIa [Fay, P.J. et al. (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266:20139-20145]. This site is conserved in human, porcine and mouse fVIII.

Potential N-linked glycosylation sites (NXS/T where X is not proline) can be seen in Fig. 1A-1H. There are eight conserved N-linked glycosylation sites: one in the A1 domain, one in the A2 domain, four in the B domain, one in the A3 domain, and one in the C1 domain. The 19 A and C domain cysteines are conserved, whereas there is divergence of B domain cysteines. Six of the seven disulfide linkages in fVIII are found at homologous sites in factor V and ceruloplasmin, and both C domain disulfide linkages are found in factor V [McMullen, B.A. et al. (1995) *Protein Sci.* 4:740-746]. Human fVIII contains sulfated tyrosines at positions 346, 718, 719, 723, 1664, and 1680 [Pittman, D.D. et al. (1992) *Biochemistry* 31:3315-3325; Michnick, D.A. et al. (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269:20095-20102]. These residues are conserved in mouse fVIII and porcine fVIII (Fig. 1), although the CLUSTALW program failed to align the mouse tyrosine corresponding to Tyr346 in human fVIII.

Mouse and pig plasma can correct the clotting defect in human hemophilia A plasma, which is consistent with the level of conservation of residues in the A and C domains of these species. The procoagulant activity of porcine fVIII is superior to that of human fVIII [Lollar, P. et al. (1992) J. Biol. Chem. 267:23652-23657]. The recombinant porcine factor VIII (B domain-deleted) expressed and purified as herein described also displays greater specific coagulant activity than human fVIII, being comparable to plasma-derived porcine fVIII. This may be due to a decreased spontaneous dissociation rate of the A2 subunit from the active A1/A2/A3-C1-C2 fVIIIa heterotrimer. Whether this difference in procoagulant activity reflects an evolutionary change in function as an example of species adaptation [Perutz, M.F. (1996) Adv. Protein Chem. 36:213-244] is unknown. Now that the porcine fVIII cDNA sequence corresponding to the translated product is complete, homolog scanning mutagenesis [Cunningham, B.C., et al. (1989) Science 243:1330-1336] may provide a way to identify structural differences between human and porcine fVIII that are responsible for the superior activity of the latter.

Porcine fVIII is typically less reactive with inhibitory antibodies that arise in hemophiliacs who have been transfused with fVIII or which arise as autoantibodies in the general population. This is the basis for using porcine fVIII concentrate in the management of patients with inhibitory antibodies [Hay and Lozier (1995) supra]. Most inhibitors are directed against epitopes located in the A2 domain or C2 domain [Fulcher, C.A. et al. (1985) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:7728-7732; Scandella, D. et al. (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85:6152-6156; Scandella, D. et al. (1989) Blood 74:1618-1626]. Additionally, an epitope of unknown significance has been identified that is in either the A3 or C1 domain [Scandella et al. (1989) supra; Scandella, D. et al. (1993) Blood 82:1767-1775; Nakai, H. et al. (1994) Blood 84:224a]. The A2 epitope has been mapped to residues 484-508 by homolog scanning mutagenesis [Healey et al. (1995) supra]. In this 25 residue segment, there is relatively low proportion of identical sequence (16/25 or 64%). It is interesting that this region, which appears to be functionally important based on the fact that antibodies to it are inhibitory, apparently has been subjected to relatively more rapid genetic drift. Alignment of the porcine A2 domain and A3 domains indicate that the A2 epitope shares no detectable homology with the corresponding region in the A3 domain.

The C2 inhibitor epitope of human fVIII has been proposed to be located to within residues 2248-2312 by deletion mapping [Scandella, D. et al. (1995) *Blood* <u>86</u>:1811-1819]. Human and porcine fVIII are 83% identical in this 65 residue segment. However, homolog scanning mutagenesis of this region to characterize the C2 epitope has revealed that a major determinant of the C2 epitope was unexpectedly located in the region corresponding to human amino acids 2181-2243 (SEQ ID NO:2) and Fig. 1H.

Human-porcine hybrid factor VIII proteins were made in which various portions of the C2 domain of human factor VIII were replaced by the corresponding portions of porcine factor VIII, using the strategy herein described. (Example 5) The synthesis of the various C2-hybrid factor VIIIs was accomplished by constructing hybrid coding DNA, using the nucleotide sequence encoding the porcine C2 region given in SEQ ID NO:30. Each hybrid DNA was expressed in transfected cells, such that the hybrid factor VIIIs could be partially purified from

the growth medium. Activity, in the absence of any inhibitor, was measured by the one-stage clotting assay.

A battery of five human inhibitors was used to test each hybrid factor VIII. The inhibitor plasmas containing anti factor VIII antibody had been previously shown to be directed against human C2 domain, based on the ability of recombinant human C2 domain to neutralize the inhibition. In all the test plasmas, the inhibitor titer was neutralized greater than 79% by C2 domain or light chain but less than 10% by recombinant human A2 domain. In addition the C2-hybrid factor VIIIs were tested against a murine monoclonal antibody, which binds the C2 domain, and like human C2 inhibitor antibodies, it inhibited the binding of factor VIII to phospholipid and to von Willebrand factor.

By comparing the antibody inhibitor titers against the C2-hybrid factor VIIIs, the major determinant of the human C2 inhibitor epitope was shown to be the region of residues 2181-2243 (SEQ ID NO:2, see also Fig. 1H). Anti-C2 antibodies directed to a region COOH-terminal to residue 2253 were not identified in four of the five patient sera. In comparing hybrids having porcine sequence corresponding to human amino acid residues numbers 2181-2199 and 2207-2243, it was apparent that both regions contribute to antibody binding. The porcine amino acid sequence corresponding to human residues 2181-2243 is numbered 1982-2044 in SEQ ID NO:30. The sequence of porcine DNA encoding porcine amino acids numbered 1982-2044 is nucleotides numbered 5944-6132 in SEQ ID NO:29.

Referring to Fig. 1H, it can be seen that in the region 2181-2243, there are 16 amino acid differences between the human and porcine sequences. The differences are found at residues 2181, 2182, 2188, 2195-2197, 2199, 2207, 2216, 2222, 2224-2227, 2234, 2238 and 2243. Amino acid replacement at one or more of these numbered residues can be carried out to make a modified human factor VIII non-reactive to human anti-C2 inhibitor antibodies. Alanine scanning mutagenesis provides a convenient method for generating alanine substitutions for naturally-occurring residues, as previously described. Amino acids other than alanine can be substituted as well, as described herein. Alanine substitutions for individual

amino acids, especially those which are non-identical between human/porcine or human/mouse or which are most likely to contribute to antibody binding, can yield a modified factor VIII with reduced reactivity to inhibitory antibodies.

Figs.1A-1H taken together provide an aligned sequence comparison of the human, pig and mouse factor VIII amino acid sequences. Fig.1A compares signal peptide regions (human, SEQ ID NO:31; porcine, SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 1-19; murine, SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 1-19). Note that the amino acids in Fig. 1A-1H are numbered at the first Alanine of the mature protein as number 1, with amino acids of the signal peptide assigned negative numbers. The Human fVIII sequence in SEQ ID NO:2 also begins with the first Alanine of the mature protein as amino acid number 1. In the amino acid sequences of mouse fVIII (SEQ ID NO:28) and porcine fVIII (SEQ ID NO:30), the first amino acid (alanine) of the mature sequence is amino acid number 20. Fig. 1A-1H shows an alignment of the corresponding sequences of human, mouse and pig fVIII, such that the regions of greatest amino acid identity are juxtaposed. The amino acid numbers in Fig. 1A-1H apply to human fVIII only. Fig. 1B gives the amino acid sequences for the A1 domain of human (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1-372), porcine (SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 20-391), and murine (SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 20-391). Fig. 1C provides amino acid sequences for the Factor VIII A2 domains from human (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 373-740), pig (SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 392-759) and mouse (SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 392-759). Fig. 1D provides the amino acid sequences of B domains of human factor VIII (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 741-1648), pig (SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 760-1449) and mouse (SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 760-1640). Fig. 1E compares the amino acid sequences of Factor VIII light chain activation peptides of human, pig and mouse (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1649-1689; SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 1450-1490; and SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 1641-1678, respectively). Fig. 1F provides the sequence comparison for human, pig and mouse Factor VIII A3 domains (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 1690-2019; SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 1491-1820; and SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 1679-2006, respectively. Fig. 1G provides the amino acid sequences of the Factor VIII C1 domains of human, pig and mouse (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 2020-2172; SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 1821-1973; and SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 2007-2159, respectively). Fig. 1H

provides sequence data for the C2 domains of the Factor VIII C2 domains of human, pig and mouse (SEQ ID NO:2, amino acids 2173-2332; SEQ ID NO:30, amino acids 1974-2133; and SEQ ID NO:28, amino acids 2160-2319, respectively).

The diamonds represent tyrosine sulfation sites, proposed binding sites for Factor IXa. phospholipid and Protein C are double-underlined, and regions involved in binding anti-A2 and anti-C2 inhibitory antibodies are italicized. Asterisks highlight amino acid sequences which are conserved. See also SEQ ID NO:29 (porcine factor VIII cDNA) and SEQ ID NO:30 (deduced amino acid sequence of porcine factor VIII). The human numbering system is used as the reference [Wood et al. (1984) supra]. The A1, A2, and B domains are defined by thrombin cleavage sites at positions 372 and 740 and an unknown protease cleavage site at 1648 as residues 1-372, 373-740, and 741-1648, respectively [Eaton, D.L. et al. (1986) Biochemistry 25:8343-8347]. The A3, C1, and C2 domains are defined as residues 1690-2019. 2020-2172, and 2173-2332, respectively [Vehar et al. (1984) supra]. Cleavage sites for thrombin (factor IIa), factor IXa, factor Xa and APC [Fay et al. (1991) supra; Eaton, D. et al. (1986) Biochemistry 25:505-512; Lamphear, B.J. et al. (1992) Blood 80:3120-3128] are shown by placing the enzyme name over the reactive arginine. An acidic peptide is cleaved from the fVIII light chain by thrombin or factor Xa at position 1689. Proposed binding sites for factor IXa [Fay, P.J. et al. (1994) J. Biol. Chem. <u>269</u>:20522-20527; Lenting, P.J. et al. (1994) J. Biol. Chem. 269:7150-7155), phospholipid (Foster, P.A. et al. (1990) Blood 75:1999-2004) and protein C (Walker, F.J. et al. (1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265:1484-1489] are doubly underlined. Regions involved in binding anti-A2 [Lubin et al. (1994) supra; Healey et al. (1995) supra]; and previously proposed for anti-C2 inhibitory antibodies are italicized. The C2 inhibitor epitope identified as herein described (human amino acids 2181-2243) is shown by a single underline in Fig. 1H. Tyrosine sulfation sites [Pittman et al. (1992) supra; Michnick et al. (1994) supra are shown by  $\blacklozenge$ .

Example 7: Construction of POL1212 and Expression in Baby Hamster Kidney Cells.

POL1212 is a partially B-domainless porcine factor VIII, having the B-domain deleted except that 12 amino acids of the NH2 terminus of the B-domain and 12 amino acids of the -COOH terminus are retained.

The cDNAs encoding for the sequences for the porcine fVIII domains A1, A2, ap-A3-C1, and C2 were obtained as described in Example 5. The DNA nucleotide sequence and derived amino acid sequence of porcine factor VIII are presented as SEQ ID NO:29 and SEQ ID NO:30, respectively. The amplified fragments were separately cloned into the plasmid pBluescript II KS<sup>-</sup> (pBS).

POL1212 refers to the cDNA encoding porcine fVIII lacking most of the B domain but containing DNA sequence encoding a 24 amino acid linker between the A2 and ap domains. POL1212 was constructed in a mammalian expression vector, ReNeo, which was obtained from Biogen. ReNeo can replicate in bacteria, replicate as an episome in COS cells for transient expression of factor VIII, or be stably integrated into a variety of mammalian cells. It consists of 1) sequences derived from plasmid pBR322 that include an origin of replication and ampicillin resistance gene, 2) a neomycin resistance gene whose expression is under control of the SV40 promoter/enhancer, SV40 small t intron, and the SV40 polyadenylation signal regulatory elements, 3) a site for insertion of fVIII and its signal peptide, the expression of which is under control of the SV40 enhancer, adenovirus type 2 major late promoter, and adenovirus type 2 tripartite leader sequence. Any vector having similar functional components can be used in place of the ReNeo vector.

POL1212/ReNeo was prepared in several steps. First, the cDNAs encoding for porcine fVIII heavy chain (A1-A2) and the cDNAs encoding for porcine fVIII light chain (ap-A3-C1-C2) were separately assembled in pBS. From these constructs, the DNA encoding for porcine B-domainless fVIII was assembled in pBS (PB-/pBS). This form of porcine fVIII lacks the entire B domain, defined as amino acids corresponding to residues 741 – 1648 in human fVIII (human nucleotides 2278 – 5001). Next, the DNA encoding for porcine A2 was substituted for

the human A2 domain in the human B-domainless fVIII expression vector ReNeo (HB-/ReNeo). The DNA encoding the remainder of the porcine heavy chain and the DNA encoding the porcine light chain was substituted for the human domains in two additional steps using the porcine heavy chain/pBS and PB-/pBS constructs made previously. A fragment of the human B domain encoding the 5 C-terminal and 9 N-terminal amino acids was inserted between the A2 and A3 domains producing a construct called PSQ/ReNeo [Healey et al. (1998) 92:3701-3709]. Residues Glu2181-Val2243 contain a major determinant of the inhibitory epitope in the C2 domain of human factor VIII). This construct was used as a template to make a fragment of the porcine B domain encoding for the 12 C-terminal and 12 N-terminal amino acids. This fragment was inserted between the A2 and A3 domains resulting in the final construct, POL1212/ReNeo.

The POL1212 24 amino acid linker consists of the first 12 and last 12 residues of the porcine fVIII B domain. The POL1212 linker has the following sequence:

SFAQNSRPPSASAPKPPVLRRHQR. (SEQ ID NO:32)

The nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 1212 linker and surrounding amino acids is:

GTC ATT GAA CCT AGG AGC TTT GCC CAG AAT TCA AGA CCC CCT AGT GCG (SEQ ID NO: 33)

V I  $\mathbf{E}$ P R S  $\mathbf{F}$ A Q N S R P P S A

AGC GCT CCA AAG CCT CCG GTC CTG CGA CGG CAT CAG AGG GAC ATA S A P K P P  $\mathbf{v}$ L R R  $\mathbf{H}$ 1 Q R D

AGC CTT CCT ACT

S L P T

The POL1212 linker was synthesized by splicing-by-overlap extension (SOE) mutagenesis, as follows:

PCR reactions used to make SOE products were as follows:

#### **REACTION #1**

Outside primer: Rev 4, which is a porcine A2 primer, nucleotides 1742-1761. (SEQ ID NO:29) The sequence is: 5'-GAGGAAAACCAGATGATGTCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:34)

Inside primer: OL12, which is a porcine reverse primer covering the first (5') 15 amino acids of OL1212 and the last (3') 5 amino acids of porcine A2. The sequence is: 5'-CTTTGGAGCGCTCGCACTAGGGGGTCTTGAATTCTGGGCAAAGCTCCTAGGTTC AATGAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:35)

Template: PSQ/ReNeo

Product: porcine DNA from nucleotide 1742 in the A2 domain to 2322 in OL1212, 580 bp

#### **REACTION #2**

Outside primer: P2949 is a porcine reverse A3 primer, nucleotides 2998-3021 of SEQ ID NO:29. The sequence is: 5'-GGTCACTTGTCTACCGTGAGCAGC -3' (see SEQ ID NO:29)

<u>Inside primer</u>: OL12+, a porcine primer covering the last (3') 16 amino acids of OL1212 and the first (5') 6 amino acids of the activation peptide, nucleotide 2302-2367 of SEQ ID NO:29. The sequence is:

5'-CCTAGTGCGAGCGCTCCAAAGCCTCCGGTCCTGCGACGGCATCAGAGGGACATA AGCCTTCCTACT-3' (SEQ ID NO:36)

Template: PSQ/ReNeo\_

<u>Product</u>: porcine from nucleotide 2302 in OL1212 to nucleotide 3021 in the A3 domain, 719 bp

#### **SOE REACTION**

Primers: Rev 4, P2949-

<u>Templates</u>: Fragment from rxn #1 (bp) and low melt fragment from rxn #2 (bp)

<u>Product</u>: porcine DNA from nucleotide 1742 in the A2 domain to nucleotide 3021 in the A3 domain (SEQ ID NO:29) including OL1212, 1279 bp. The reaction product was ethanol precipitated.

The 1212 linker was inserted into PSQ/ReNeo by cutting the SOE product (insert) and PSQ/ReNeo (vector) with *BsaB I*. The vector and insert were ligated using T4 ligase and the product was used to transform E. coli XL1-Blue cells. Plasmid DNA was prepared from several colonies and the sequence of the 1212 linker and other PCR-generated sequence was verified by DNA sequence analysis.

#### CULTURE OF BABY HAMSTER KIDNEY (BHK) CRL-1632 CELLS

A BHK cell line was obtained from the ATCC, accession identification CRL-1632 and was stored frozen at -20° C until further use. The cells were thawed at 37° C and put into 10 ml of complete medium, defined as DMEM/F12, 50 U/ml penicillin, 50 μg/ml streptomycin plus 10 % fetal bovine serum (FBS). FBS was purchased from Hyclone, Logan Utah. The cells were centrifuged for 2 minutes at 300 RPM. The medium was aspirated and the cells were resuspended in two ml complete medium in a T-75 flask containing 20 ml of complete medium.

POL1212 has been expressed in both baby hamster kidney (BHK) and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. Two BHK lines were used, the CRL-1632 line from ATCC and another BHK line obtained from R. Mcgillivray, University of British Columbia, [Funk, et al. (1990) *Biochemistry* 29:1654-1660]. The latter were subcultured without selection in the inventors' lab and designated BHK1632 (Emory). The CHO cell line was CHO-K1, ATCC accession CCL-61. The expression of the average clone from the Emory cell line and from CHO-K1 cells was somewhat higher than from CRL-1632 cells as judged by chromogenic assay activity.

The cells grown in the T-75 flask formed a confluent monolayer. A 60 ml culture of E. coli XL1-Blue cells in LB/ampicillin (50 mg/ml) carrying the POL1212/ReNeo plasmid was prepared.

#### TRANSFECTION OF CRL-1632 BHK CELLS WITH POL1212/ReNeo

DNA from the overnight culture of the POL1212/ReNeo XL1-Blue cells was prepared using a Qiagen, Valencia, CA Spin Miniprep kit. One flask of CRL-1632 cells was split into a stock flask with 0.2 ml and a flask for transfection with 0.3 ml from 2 ml total. The other flask was fed fresh medium. Medium was DMEM/F12 + 10% Hyclone FBS + 50 U/ml penicillin, 50 μg/ml streptomycin. CRL-1632 cells were split into 6 well plates aiming for 50-90% confluence for transfection (0.3 ml of cells from the T-75 flask in 2 ml 1:5000 Versene [Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD] in each well) using fresh DMEM/F12 + 10% Hyclone FBS + 50 U/ml penicillin, 50 μg/ml streptomycin.

The following solutions were prepared in sterile 1-2 ml test tubes;

- A) 48 μl (10μg) Miniprep POL1212/ReNeo DNA plus μl medium without serum (DMEM/F12) plus 10 μl Lipofectin<sup>TM</sup> (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD).
- B) 10 μl Lipofectin plus 190 μl medium (mock transfection) was gently mixed and the DNA and Lipofectin allowed to react for 15 minutes at room temperature. During this time, the cells were washed twice with 2 ml of DMEM/F12. 1.8 ml of DMEM/F12 was then added to the cells. The DNA/Lipofectin complex was added dropwise to the cells, and swirled gently to mix. The cells remained in the incubator overnight. Removed the DNA/Lipofectin and added 3 ml of medium with serum to the cells. Incubated the cells 30 48 hours. Geneticin was purchased from Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD. The cell cultures were divided 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100, 1:250, 1:500 onto 10 cm dishes in 10 ml of medium with serum containing 535 μg/ml geneticin. Over the next several days, cells that did not take up the POL1212/ReNeo plasmid were killed due to the presence of geneticin. The remaining cells continued to replicate in geneticin, forming visible monolayer colonies on the dishes.

#### EXPRESSION AND ASSAY OF POL1212 from BHK CRL-1632 CELLS

Small plastic cylindrical rings were placed around the colonies. The colonies were aspirated separately using complete medium and transferred to test tubes. These colonies are referred to as ring cloned colonies. Ring cloned colonies were plated separately onto 24 well plates and grown in complete medium.

# CHROMOGENIC SUBSTRATE ASSAY FOR FACTOR VIII EXPRESSION BY TRANSFECTED CRL-1632 CELLS

Samples of POL1212 from cell culture supernatants were mixed with 50 nM purified porcine factor IXa and 0,05 mM phosphtidylcholine/phosphatidylserine (PCPS) vesicles in 0.15M NaCl, 20 m HEPES, 5mM CaCl2, 0.01% Tween 80, pH 7.4. As a control, cell culture medium from mock-transfected cells was used. Thrombin and factor X were added simultaneously to final concentrations of 40 and 425 nM, respectively. thrombin activates factor VIII, which then, along with PCPS, serves as a cofactor for factor IXa during the activation of factor X.

After 5 min, the activation of factor X by factor IXa/factor VIIIa/PCPS was stopped by the addition of EDTA to a final concentration of 50 mM. At the same time the activation of factor VIII by thrombin was stopped by the addition of the thrombin inhibitor, recombinant desulfatohirudin, to a final concentration of 100 nM. A 25-µl sample of the reaction mix was transferred to a microtiter well, to which was added 74 µl of Spectrozyme Xa (America Diagnostica, Greenwich, CT), which is a chromogenic substrate for factor Xa. The final concentration of Spectrozyme Xa was 0.6 mM. The absorbance at 405 nm due to the cleavage of Spectrozyme Xa by factor Xa was monitored continuously for 5 minutes with a Vmax Kinetic Plate Reader (Molecular Devices, Inc., Menlo park, CA). The results are expressed in terms of A405/min.

Factor VIII chromogenic assay of ten ring-cloned colonies:

Colony number	A <sub>405</sub> /min
L	$(x 10^3)$
Buffer	0.2
1	2.1
2	8.4
3	6.4
4	10.7
5	12.5
6	7.6
7	51.3
8	139.5
9	3.8
10	8.4

These results show that all ten colonies that were selected express factor VIII activity that is at least ten-fold greater than background.

The activity from medium of colony 8, which was the highest expressing colony, was further examined by one-state factor VIII clotting assay. In this assay, 50 ml of factor VIII deficient plasma (George King Biomedical Overland Park, KA), 5 ml sample or standard, and 50 ml of activated particulate thromboplastin time reagent (Organon Teknika, Durham, NC) were incubated 3 min at 37° C. Samples include colony 8 medium diluted in 0.15 M NaCl, mM hepes, pH 7.4 (HBS) or, as a control, complete medium. Clotting was initiated by addition of 50 ml of 20 mM CaCl2. The clotting time was measured using an ST4 BIO Coagulation Instrument (Diagnostica Stago, Parsippany, NJ). A standard curve was obtained by making dilutions of pooled, citrated normal human plasma, lot 0641 (George King Biomedical, Overland Park, KA). The factor VIII concentration of the standard was 0.9 units per ml.

#### Standard curve:

	<b>Dilution</b>	<u>U/ml</u>	Clot Time
1)	Undiluted	0.96	45.2
2)	1/3 (HBS)	0.32	53.7
3)	1/11 (HBS)	0.087	62.5
4)	1/21 (HBS)	0.046	68.9

Linear regression of the clotting times versus the logarithm of the concentration of standard yielded a correlation coefficient of 0.997.

Test substances gave the following clotting times, which were converted to units per ml using the standard curve:

	Sample	Clot Time (sec)	<u>Units/ml</u>
1)	Colony 8 (24h), 1/10 in HBS	40.6	$1.74 \times 10 = 17.4$
2)	Colony 8 (24h), 1/10 in HBS	41.1	$1.63 \times 10 = 16.3$
3)	Colony 8 (24h), 1/20 in HBS	47.7	$0.69 \times 20 = 13.8$
4)	Colony 8 (24h), 1/20 in HBS	47.2	$0.73 \times 20 = 14.6$
5)	Complete medium	82.9	0.007
6)	Complete medium	83.3	0.006

These results show that colony 8 clotting activity that is approximately 2000-fold higher than the control sample.

The DNA sequence encoding POL1212 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:37. The encoded amino acid sequence of POL1212 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:38. Further purification of POL1212 can be carried out using a variety of known methods such as immunoaffinity chromatography and HPLC chromatography - see Examples 2 and 3.

#### GENERAL CONCLUDING REMARKS

It will be understood that minor variations of amino acid sequence or the DNA encoding such sequence relating to POL1212 can be introduced without affecting the essential

attributes of function. For example, the length of B-domain sequence retained as a linker /between the A2 domain and the activation peptide can be increased or decreased within limits known in the art. Sequence variants can be introduced in the linker region while retaining the equivalent functional attributes of POL1212 as taught herein and of porcine B-domainless factor VIII as taught herein and as known in the art. Based on comparisons of known factor VIII amino acid sequences having coagulant activity in human blood, sequence variants such as individual amino acid substitutions or substitution of peptide segments with known functional variants can be made in the basic POL1212 amino acid sequence, while retaining the equivalent functional attributes thereof. The foregoing types of variation are not intended as exhaustive, but are merely exemplary of the sequence modifications that could be made by those of ordinary skill in the art, without substantially modifying the functional attributes of the protein. All such variants and modifications are deemed to fall within the scope of the invention as claimed or as equivalents thereof.

#### Sequence ID listing:

SEQ ID NO:	Identification
1	Human factor VIII cDNA. Coding for amino acid number 1 of the mature protein begins at nucleotide number 208.
2	Human factor amino acid sequence.
3	Porcine factor VIII A2 domain cDNA
4	Porcine factor VIII A2 domain amino acid sequence
5 thru 27	Oligonucleotide primer seq. (Example 5)
28	Murine factor VIII amino acid sequence
29	Porcine factor VIII cDNA
30	Porcine factor VIII amino acid sequence
31	Human factor VIII signal peptide amino acid sequence
32 thru 36	Oligonucleotiode primer (Example 7)
37	POL1212 coding DNA
38	POL1212 amino acid sequence

#### WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1. DNA encoding the amino acid sequence of POL1212 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:39
- 2. An expression vector comprising a DNA according to claim 1.
- 3. DNA according to claim 1 having the nucleotide sequence of SEO ID NO:38.
- 4. An expression vector comprising a DNA according to claim 3.
- 5. A modified porcine factor VIII having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39.
- 6. A therapeutic composition comprising a modified porcine factor VIII according to claim 5 and a physiologically acceptable carrier.
- A method for producing a modified porcine factor VIII protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 comprising
  - expressing in a mammalian host cell a DNA encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39.
- 8. The method of claim 7 wherein the DNA encoding the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 also encodes a signal peptide, whereby the modified porcine factor VIII protein is exported from the mammalian host cell.
- The method of claim 8 wherein the signal peptide has the sequence of amino acids 1-19 of SEQ
   ID NO:30.
- A mammalian cell containing and replicating an expression vector comprising DNA encoding the amino acid sequence of POL1212 as set forth in SEQ ID NO:39.
- 11. A mammalian cell according to claim 10 wherein the vector comprising DNA has the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:38.
- 12. A cell according to claim 11 wherein the host cell is BHK CRL-1632.

Signal Human Pig Mouse	-19	ide MQIELSTCFF MQLELSTCVF MQIALFACFF ** * * *	LCLLPLGFS LSLFNFCSS			·	FIG.	1A
Al doma Human Pig Mouse	1	ATRRYYLGAV AIRRYYLGAV AIRRYYLGAV *******	ELSWDYRQSE ELSWNYIQSD	LLSVLHTDSR	FLPRMSTSFP	LGPSVLYKKI	FIG.	1B
	50	LFVEFTDHLF VFVEFTDQLF VFVEYKDQLF *** * **	SVARPRPPWM NIAKPRPPWM	GLLGPTIVAE	VYUIVVVILK	NMASHPVSLH		
	100	AMONOVIJIVAC	EGAEYDDQTS EGAEYEDHTS EGDEYEDQTS ** **** **	OWEKEDDKAL	PGKSUIYVWU	VLKENGP IAS VI KENGPMAS		
		MV2VT LODGE.	SHVDLVKDLN	SGLIGALLVC	REGSLIKERI KEGSLSKERT	UNLHEFVLLF		
	200	AVFDEGKSWH AVFDEGKSWH AVFDEGKSWH *******	SARNDSWIKA SETNDSYTQS	MUPAPAKAUP	KMHTVNGYVN	RSLPGLIGCH RSLPGLIGCH RSLPGLIGCH ******		
	250	DIVICUALITY	MGTSPEVHSI	FLEGHIFLVK	HHRQASLEIS NHROASLEIS	PITFLTAGTL		
	300	LMDLGQFLLF	CHICCHARGE	: MEAHVKVESU : MEAYVKVDSO	: PEEPQLRMKN : AEEPQLRRKA : PEESQWQKKN	NEEAEDYDDD DE-EEDYDDN NN-EEMEDYD * *		
	350	LTDSEMDVVR LYDSDMDVVR DDLYSEMDMF	R FDDDNSPSF1 R LDGDDVSPF1 TLDYDSCPF1	I QIR I QIR				

A2 doma								
Human Pig Mouse		SVAKKHPKTW	VHYISAEEED HYISAEEED	WDYAPAVPSP	SDRSYKSLYL DNGSYKSOYL	NNGPQRIGRK NSGPQRIGRK SNGPHRIGRK ** ****	FIG.	10
	423	YKKARFVAYT		PYESGILGPL QHESGLLGPL *** ****	LYGEVGDTLL LYGEVGDTLL *******	IIFKNKASRP IIFKNOASRP		
			A2 II	nhibitor ep	itope		_	
	473	YNIYPHGITD	V <i>RPLYSRRLP</i> VSALHPGRLL VSPLHARRLP	KGVKHLKDFP KGWKHLKDMP RGIKHVKDLP	<i>ILPGEI</i> FKYK ILPGETFKYK	WTVTVEDGPT WTVTVEDGPT	·	
					F.IXa b	inding		
		W000000			AP	C		
	523	KSDPRCLTRY	YSSFVNMERD YSSSINLEKD YSSFINPERD	LASGLIGPLL LASGLIGPLL	ICYKESVDOR	GNQMMSDKRN GNOMMSDKRN		
					~~~~~~	*** *****		
	573	VILFSVFDEN	RSWYLTENIQ QSWYLAENIQ QSWYITENMQ *** ** *	RFLPNPDGLQ	PQDPEFQASN PQDPGFQASN	IMHSINGYVF		
		DSLQLSVCLH DSLELTVCLH	EVAYWYILSI EVAYWYILSV EVAYWHILSV ****	GAQTDFLSVF GAOTDFLSIF	FSGYTFKHKM FSGYTFKHKM	VYEDTLTLFP VYEDTLTLFP		
						<b>*</b> *		
ı		FSGETVFMSM FSGETVFMSM	ENPGLWVLGC ENPGLWVLGC ENPGLWVLGC	HNSDLRNRGM HNSDFRKRGM	TALLKVYSCD TALLKVSSCD	RDIGDYYDNT KSTSDYYEEI		
;		◆ YEDISAYLLS YEDIPGFLLS YEDIPTQLVN **** *	GKNVIEPR	APC				

FIG. 1D

B domain					
Human 74 Pig Mouse	SFSQNSRHPS SFAQNSRPPS SFFQNTNHPN ** ** *	TRQKQFNATT ASQKQFQTIT TRKKKFKDST * * *	IPENDIEKTD SPEDDVE-LD IPKNDMEKIE * * **	PWFAHRTPMP PQSGERTQAL PQFEEIAEML *	KIQNVSSSDL EELSVPSGDG KVQSVSVSDM * *
79.	LMLLRQS-PT SMLLGQN-PA LMLLGQSHPT *** *	PHGLSLSDLQ PHGSSSSDLQ PHGLFLSDGQ *** * *	EARNEADD EAIYEAIHDD	PSPGAIDSNN YLPGARERNT HSPNAIDSNE * * *	SLSEMTHFRP APSAAARLRP GPSKVTQLRP * **
840	QLHHSGDMVF ELHHSAERVL ESHHSEKIVF *** *	TPESGLQLRL TPEP TPQPGLQLRS **	NEKLGTTAAT EK NKSLETTIEV	ELKKLDFKVS ELKKLDSKMS KWKKLGLQVS *** *	ST-SNNLIS- SSSDLLKTSP SLPSNLMTT- *
888	TIPSDNLAAG TIPSDTLSAE TILSDNLKATI ** ** *	T ERTHSLGPPH	I POVNFRSQLO	G AIVLGK <b>N</b> SSI S TTAFGKKAYS	LTESGGPLSL FIGAGVPLGS LVGSHVPLNA **
939	SEENNDSKLL TEED SEENSDSNIL **	ESGLMNSQESHES DSTLMYSQES **	SLGENVSPVE	SDGIFEKERA	HGPASLTKDD
989	ALFKVSISLL VLFKVNISLV TLFKDNVSLM *** **	KTNKARVYLK KT <b>NKTYNHS</b> T	TNRKIHIDDA	ALLTENRAS-	
103	FKKVTPLIHD IQEVTALIHD * ***	RMLMDK <b>NA</b> TA ATFMDK <b>NT</b> TA GTLLGK <b>N</b> STY **	SGLNHVSN		
108	AQNPDMSFFK EENTIMPFSK	MLFLSESSNW	FKKTNGNNSL	NSGQGPSPKQ SSERGPSPEL NSEQEHSPKQ * **	LVYLMFKKYV
113	9 EGQNFLSEKN KGQSSGQGRI K <b>NQ</b> SFLSEKN *	KVVVGKGEFT RVAVEEEELS KVTVEQDGFT * *	KGKEMML	PNSELTFLTN	SADVQGNDTH
118	NQEKKIQEEI SQGKKSREEM NQEKNIQEEI * *	EKKETLIGEN ERREKLVOEK. EK-EALIEEK	VDLPQVYTAT	GTKNFLRNIF	HQSTEPSVEG
123	9 SYDGAYAPVL FDGGSHAPVP SLYEVHVPVL **	QDFRSLNDST QDSRSLNDSA QNITSINNST * * * *	ERAETHIAHF	SAIREEAP	LEAPGNRT

4/6

			., -		
1287	IVEKYACTTR	ISPNTSQQNF GPGPRSA	VTQRSKRALK VPRRVKQSLK TTQRSKRALG	QFRLPLEETE QIRLPLEEIK	LEKRIIVDDT PERGVVL <b>NA</b> T
	MVKNYP	SQKNI	TTQRSKRALG	QFRL	
1337	STQWSKNMKH STRWS	LTPSTLTQID	YNEKEKGAIT	QSPLSDCLTR	SHSIPQANRS
			HSKEMKKFIT		
1387	PLPIAKVSSF DSHIVKTSAF	PSIRPIYLTR	VLFQDNSSHL	PAASYR	KKDSGVQESS
	DSHIVKTSAF	PPIDLKR	SPFQNKFSHV	QASSYIYDFK	TKSSRIQESN
1433	HFLQGAKKNN	LSLAILTLEM	TGDQREVGSL AGGQGKISAL	GTSATNSVTY GKSAAGPLAS	KKVENTVLPK
	NFLKETKINN  * * **	PSLAILPWNM ** * *	FIDQGKFTSP	GKSNTNSVTY	
1483	PDLPKTSGKV	ELLPKVHIYQ	KDLFPTETSN EDLLPQKTSN	GSPGHLDLVE	GSLLQGTEGA
	PTLPEESGKI	ELLPOVSIOE	EEILPTETSH	GSPGHLNLMK	EVFLQKIQGP
	***				*** *
1533	IKWNEANRPG VNLNKVNRPG		SSAKTPSKLL RTPSKLL		TQIPKEEWKS PPMPKE-WES
			-SKNTRSKLL * ****		
1583	QEKSPEKTAF	KKKDTI-LSLI	ACESNHAIA	A INEGONETO	EVTWAKQGRT R EAAWTKQGGP
	KEKSPEIISI ****	KQEDTI-LSLI	R PHGNSHSIGA	A -NEKQNWPQF	ETTWVKQGQT
1633					
	GRLCAPKPPV QRTCSQ1PPV	LKRHQR			
	* * ***	* ****			

Light chain activation peptide

FIG. 1E

FIG. 1F

5/6

### A3 domain

•			ΙXa	. Xa	
Human 1690 Pig Mouse	SFQKRTRHYF SVQQKTRHYF	TAAVFOLWDY	GMSSSPHVLR GMSESPRALR GMSTS-HVLR	NRAQSGSVPQ NRAONGEVPR	FKKVVFREFA
1740	DESETUPSYR	GFI NKHI GLL	GPYIRAEVED GPYIRAEVED GPYIRAEVED	NIMVIFKNQA NIMVTFKNQA *****	SRPYSEYSSL
1790	TSYPROPERS	AFPRHNEVOP	Factor IXa NETKTYFWKV NETKTYFWKV *** ****	OHHMAPTEDE OHHMAPTEDE	FDCKAWAYFS
1840	DVDLEKDVHS DVDLERDMHS	GITGPLLICE	TNTLNPAHGR ANTLNAAHGR ANTLNPAHGR ****	QVTVQEFALF	FITFDFIKZM
1890	YFTENVERNC	RAPCHLOMED	PTFKENYRFH PTLKENYRFH PTLKENYRFH ** ******	AINGYVMDTL	PGLVMAQNQR PGLVMAODOR
1940	IRWYLLSMGS	NENIHSIHFS NENIQSIHFS **** *****	GHVFTVRKKE GHVFSVRKKE GHVFTVRKKE	EYKMAVYNLY EYKMAVYNLY ****	PGVFETVEML PGVFETLEMI
1990	PSKVGIWRIE PSRAGIWRVE	CLIGEHLHAG CLIGEHLQAG	in C binding MSTLFLYYSN MSTTFLYYSK MSTLFLYYSK *** ******	g.	

BNSDOCID: <WO\_\_\_\_0168109A1\_I\_>

6/6

CI domain Human 2020 Pig Mouse	ECQAPLGMAS QCQIPLGMAS	GHIRDFQITA GRIRDFQITA GSIRDFQITA * *******	SGQYGQWAPK SGHYGQWAPN	LARLHYSGSI LARLHYSGSI	NAWSTKDPHS	FIG.	1G
2070 ·	WIKVOLLAPM WIKVOLLAPM	IIHGIKTQGA IIHGIMTQGA IVHGIKTQGA * *** ****	RQKFSSLYIS RQKFSSLYIS	QFIIMYSLDG QFIIMYSLDG	RNWQSYRGNS		
2120	TGTLMVFFGN TGTLMVFFGN	VDASGIKHNI	FNPPIVARYI FNPPIIARYI	RLHPTHYSIR RLHPTHSSIR	STLRMELMGCDLN STLRMELMGCDLN STLRMELMGCDLN		
C2 domain		in	hibitor epi	.tope			
Human 2173 Pig Mouse	SCSMPLGMQN	KAISDAQITA KAISDSQITA KVISDTQITA * *** ****	SSHLSNIFAT SSYFTNMFAT	WSPSQARLHL	QGRTNAWRPR OGRTNAWRPO	FIG.	1H
2223	VSSAEEWLQV VNDPKQWLQV	DFQKTMKVTG DLQKTVKVTG DLQKTMKVTG * *** ****	VTTQGVKSLL ITTQGVKSLL IITQGVKSLF	SSMYVKEFLV TSMFVKEFLI ** ****	SSSQDGRRWT SSSQDGHHWT *****		
2273	LFLQDGHTKV QILYNGKVKV	FQGNQDSFTP FQGNQDSSTP FQGNQDSSTP *******	VVNALDPPLF MMNSLDPPLL	TRYLRIHPOS TRYLRIHPTS	WAQHIALRLE		
2323	binding VLGCEAQDLY VLGCEAQDLY ILGCEAQQQY ******						

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Emory University	
<120> MODIFIED FACTOR VIII	
<130> 75-95I WO	
<140> NOT ASSIGNED YET <141> 2001-02-16	
<150> US 09/523,656 <151> 2000-03-10	
<150> US 09/037,601 <151> 1998-03-10	
<150> US 08/670,707 <151> 1996-06-26	
<160> 38	
<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.0	
<210> 1 <211> 9009 <212> DNA <213> Homo sapiens	
<220>	
<221> CDS <222> (208)(7203)	
<pre>&lt;400&gt; 1 cagtgggtaa gttccttaaa tgctctgcaa agaaattggg acttttcatt aaatcagaaa 60</pre>	)
ttttactttt ttcccctcct gggagctaaa gatattttag agaagaatta accttttgct 12	30
tetecagttg aacatttgta geaataagte atgeaaatag ageteteeac etgettettt 18	30
ctgtgccttt tgcgattctg ctttagt gcc acc aga aga tac tac ctg ggt gca 23 Ala Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala 1 5	34
gtg gaa ctg tca tgg gac tat atg caa agt gat ctc ggt gag ctg cct 28 Val Glu Leu Ser Trp Asp Tyr Met Gln Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Leu Pro 10 25	32
gtg gac gca aga ttt cct cct aga gtg cca aaa tct ttt cca ttc aac 33 Val Asp Ala Arg Phe Pro Pro Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn 30 35 40	3 0
acc tca gtc gtg tac aaa aag act ctg ttt gta gaa ttc acg gtt cac 3° Thr Ser Val Val Tyr Lys Lys Thr Leu Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Val His	78

		gct Ala						426
		gct Ala						474
		cat His						522
		gag Glu 110						570
		gat Asp						618
		aaa Lys						666
		tat Tyr						714
		gga Gly						762
		cag Gln 190						810
		aaa Lys						858
		gct Ala						906
		gta Val						954
		tat Tyr						1002
		ttc Phe						1050

cgc c	eag 31n	gcg Ala	tcc Ser 285	ttg Leu	gaa Glu	atc Ile	tcg Ser	cca Pro 290	ata Ile	act Thr	ttc Phe	Leu	act Thr 295	gct Ala	caa Gln	1098
aca o																1146
tcc o	cac His 315	caa Gln	cat His	gat Asp	Gly ggc	atg Met 320	gaa Glu	gct Ala	tat Tyr	gtc Val	aaa Lys 325	gta Val	gac Asp	agc Ser	tgt Cys	1194
cca g Pro 6 330																1242
tat (																1290
gat (	gac Asp	aac Asn	tct Ser 365	cct Pro	tcc Ser	ttt Phe	atc Ile	caa Gln 370	att Ile	cgc Arg	tca Ser	gtt Val	gcc Ala 375	aag Lys	aag Lys	1338
cat His																1386
gac Asp	tat Tyr 395	gct Ala	ccc	tta Leu	gtc Val	ctc Leu 400	Ala	ccc Pro	gat Asp	gac Asp	aga Arg 405	Ser	tat Tyr	aaa Lys	agt Ser	1434
						Pro					Arg	aag Lys				1482
gtc Val	cga Arg	ttt Phe	atg Met	gca Ala 430	Туг	aca Thr	gat Asp	gaa Glu	acc Thr 435	Phe	aag Lys	act Thr	cgt Arg	gaa Glu 440	Ala	1530
Ile	Gln	His	445	ı Ser	: Gly	r Ile	e Lev	450	Pro	Let	ı Lev	і Туг	Gl <sub>3</sub>	/ Glu	gtt Val	1578
Gly	Asp	460	Let	ı Leı	1 Ile	e Il€	Phe 465	e Lys	a Ası	ı Glı	n Ala	470	Arq	g Pro	tat Tyr	1626
Asn	Il∈ 475	ту: 5	r Pro	o Hi:	s Gl	480	e Thi	r Ası	o Vai	l Arg	g Pro 48	o Lei 5	а Ту:	r Sei	a agg	1674
aga Arg 490	Let	a cc	a aa o Ly	a gg s Gl	t gt y Va 49	l Ly	a ca <sup>s</sup> s Hi	t tt: s Le:	g aag u Ly	g ga s As 50	p Ph	t cca e Pro	a at	t ctg e Le	g cca 1 Pro 505	1722

														999 Gly 520		1770
														ttc Phe		1818
														ctc Leu		1866
														tca Ser		1914
														agc Ser		1962
														gga Gly 600		2010
Gln	Leu	Glu	Asp 605	Pro	Glu	Phe	Gln	Ala 610	Ser	Asn	Ile	Met	His 615	agc Ser	Ile	2058
														cat His		2106
														ttc Phe		2154
												_	_	tat Tyr	_	2202
														atg Met 680		2250
														gac Asp		2298
		_		_		_		_	_	_		_		gac Asp	_	2346
			_				_	_		_	_			gca Ala		2394

	_	_	aaa Lys			-				_	_			-		2442
			cct Pro	_				-								2490
	_		gac Asp 765			_		_				_		_		2538
	_		aaa Lys				_			_	_	_	_	_		2586
_	_	_	agt Ser										_			2634
_	_		tat Tyr					_	_					_		2682
_	_		aac Asn	_	_		_	_								2730
			999 Gly 845													2778
_			gag Glu		_				-	-			_	_		2826
	_		aaa Lys	_		_					_					2874
		_	aat Asn	_	_	_			_		Thr	_				2922
		_	atg Met		Val			_	_	Gln		_			Leu	2970
			aag Lys 925	Ser					Glu					Leu	_	3018
_	_	_	Glu			_		. PAs	_		_		Gly		atg Met	3066

			at gta tcg tca Asn Val Ser Ser 965	
			eat gga cct gct His Gly Pro Ala 980	
		Lys Val Ser I	itc tct ttg tta Tle Ser Leu Leu 195	
Lys Thr Ser			aga aag act cac Arg Lys Thr His	
			ca gtc tgg caa Ser Val Trp Gln 1030	
	Thr Glu Phe		aca cct ttg att Thr Pro Leu Ile 1045	
			tg agg cta aat Leu Arg Leu Asn 1060	
		Lys Asn Met G	gaa atg gtc caa Glu Met Val Gln 175	
Glu Gly Pro			aat cca gat atg Asn Pro Asp Met	
			agg tgg ata caa Arg Trp Ile Gln 1110	
	Ser Leu Asn		ggc ccc agt cca Gly Pro Ser Pro 1125	
gta tcc tta Val Ser Leu 1130	gga cca gaa Gly Pro Glu 1135	aaa tct gtg g Lys Ser Val G	gaa ggt cag aat 3lu Gly Gln Asn 1140	ttc ttg tct 3642 Phe Leu Ser 1145
		Val Gly Lys (	ggt gaa ttt aca Gly Glu Phe Thr 155	
gga ctc aaa Gly Leu Lys			agc aga aac cta	

aac Asn :	Leu					Glu					Asn					3786
att Ile (					Glu					Leu						3834
gtt Val 1210	Leu			Ile					Gly					Met		3882
aac Asn			Leu					Gln					Ser			3930
gj aaa		Tyr					Gln					Leu				3978
aca Thr	Asn		aca Thr			His					Ser					4026
Glu	gaa Glu .275	aac Asn	ttg Leu	gaa Glu	Gly	ttg Leu L280	gga Gly	aat Asn	caa Gln	Thr	aag Lys 1285	caa Gln	att Ile	gta Val	gag Glu	4074
	Tyr			Thr					Pro					Gln	aat Asn 1305	4122
			Gln					Ala							cca Pro	4170
		Glu		Glu					Ile					Thr	tca Ser	4218
	Gln		Ser			Met		His					Thr		e aca n Thr	4266
Gln		Asp			Glu		Glu					Thr			ccc Pro	4314
	Ser					Arg					Pro				aga Arg 1385	4362
					a Ala					: Phe					a cct g Pro	4410

										aac Asn						4458
		1	L405				1	410				1	L415			
	Ala					Lys				gtc Val	Gln					4506
Phe					Lys					tct Ser						4554
	Glu			${\tt Gly}$					Val	ggc Gly L460				Thr		4602
			Ser					Lys		gag Glu			Val			4650
		Asp	_				Ser			gtt Val	_	Leu				4698
	His					Asp				acg Thr	Glu					4746
Ser				_	Asp			_		agc Ser			_			4794
	Gly			Lys					Asn	aga Arg 1540				Val		4842
			Val					Ser		aag Lys			Ser			4890
		Pro			-		Asn			ggt Gly		Gln				4938
_	Glu					Glu	_			gaa Glu	Lys		_		_	4986
Lys	_	_			Leu		_		_	tgt Cys	_	_			_	5034
	Ala			Asn					Lys	ccc Pro 1620				Val		5082

		Thr Glu Arg	ctg tgc tct caa Leu Cys Ser Gln 635		5130
Val Leu Lys			act cgt act act Thr Arg Thr Thr 1		5178
	Glu Ile Asp		acc ata tca gtt Thr Ile Ser Val 1670		5226
	Phe Asp Ile		gat gaa aat cag Asp Glu Asn Gln 1685		5274
			ttt att gct gca Phe Ile Ala Ala 1700		5322
		Ser Ser Ser	cca cat gtt cta Pro His Val Leu 715		5370
			aag aaa gtt gtt Lys Lys Val Val		5418
	Gly Ser Phe		tta tac cgt gga Leu Tyr Arg Gly 1750		5466
			ata aga gca gaa Ile Arg Ala Glu 1765		5514
		Arg Asn Gln	gcc tct cgt ccc Ala Ser Arg Pro 1780		5562
		Tyr Glu Glu	gat cag agg caa Asp Gln Arg Gln 1795		5610
cct aga aa Pro Arg Ly	a aac ttt gto s Asn Phe Val 1805	aag cct aat Lys Pro Asn 1810	gaa acc aaa act Glu Thr Lys Thr	tac ttt tgg Tyr Phe Trp 1815	5658
aaa gtg ca Lys Val Gl 182	n His His Met	g gca ccc act : Ala Pro Thr 1825	aaa gat gag ttt Lys Asp Glu Phe 1830	e Asp Cys Lys	5706
			ctg gaa aaa ga Leu Glu Lys Asj 1845		5754

	Leu			Pro					His					aac Asn 1		5802
			Arg					Gln					Phe	ttc Phe 880		5850
		Asp					$\mathtt{Trp}$					Asn		gaa Glu		5898
	Cys					Asn					Asp			ttt Phe		5946
Glu					His					Tyr				aca Thr		5994
	Gly			Met					Arg					ctg Leu 1		6042
			Ser		-			His					Ser	gga Gly 1960		6090
		Thr					Glu					Ala		tac Tyr		6138
	Tyr					Glu					Leu			aaa Lys		6186
Gly					Glu					Glu				gct Ala		6234
	Ser			Phe					Asn					ccc Pro		6282
			Ser					Asp					Ala	tca Ser 2040		6330
Gln	Tyr	Gly :	Gln 2045	Trp	Ala	Pro	Lys :	Leu 2050	Ala	Arg	Leu	His	Tyr 2055	tcc Ser	Gly	6378
	Ile					Thr					Ser			aag Lys		6426

	Ala Pro Met 1		gc atc aag acc ly Ile Lys Thr 2085		6474
			ct cag ttt atc er Gln Phe Ile 2100		6522
			at cga gga aat yr Arg Gly Asn 15		6570
Thr Leu Met			at tca tct ggg sp Ser Ser Gly 2		6618
			ga tac atc cgt rg Tyr Ile Arg 2150		6666
	Ser Ile Arg		gc atg gag ttg arg Met Glu Leu 2165		6714
			gga atg gag agt Bly Met Glu Ser 2180		6762
		Ala Ser Ser T	eac ttt acc aat Tyr Phe Thr Asn 195		6810
Thr Trp Ser			cac ctc caa ggg His Leu Gln Gly		6858
	Pro Gln Val		aaa gag tgg ctg Lys Glu Trp Leu 2230		6906
	Thr Met Lys		gta act act cag Val Thr Thr Gln 2245		6954
tct ctg ctt Ser Leu Leu 2250	acc agc atg Thr Ser Met 2255	tat gtg aag	gag ttc ctc atc Glu Phe Leu Ile 2260	tcc agc agt Ser Ser Ser 2265	7002
caa gat ggo Gln Asp Gly	c cat cag tgg / His Gln Trp 2270	Thr Leu Phe	ttt cag aat ggo Phe Gln Asn Gly 275	aaa gta aag Lys Val Lys 2280	7050
gtt ttt cag Val Phe Gli	g gga aat caa n Gly Asn Gln 2285	gac tcc ttc Asp Ser Phe 2290	aca cct gtg gtg Thr Pro Val Val	g aac tct cta L Asn Ser Leu 2295	7098

7146

Asp Pro Pro 2300	hr Arg Tyr Leu 2305	Arg Ile His Pro 2310	Gln Ser Trp	
		gtt ctg ggc tgc Val Leu Gly Cys 2325		4
gac ctc tac Asp Leu Tyr 2330	 c cactgcagca co	etgecaetg cegteac	ectc 724	:3

gac cca ccg tta ctg act cgc tac ctt cga att cac ccc cag agt tgg

tecetectea getecaggge agtgteeete eetggettge ettetaeett tgtgetaaat 7303 cctagcagac actgccttga agcctcctga attaactatc atcagtcctg catttctttg 7363 gtggggggcc aggagggtgc atccaattta acttaactct tacctatttt ctgcagctgc 7423 teccagatta eteetteett ecaatataac taggeaaaaa gaagtgagga gaaacetgea 7483 tgaaagcatt cttccctgaa aagttaggcc tctcagagtc accacttcct ctgttgtaga 7543 aaaactatgt gatgaaactt tgaaaaagat atttatgatg ttaacatttc aggttaagcc 7603 tcatacgttt aaaataaaac tctcagttgt ttattatcct gatcaagcat ggaacaaagc 7663 atgtttcagg atcagatcaa tacaatcttg gagtcaaaag gcaaatcatt tggacaatct 7723 gcaaaatgga gagaatacaa taactactac agtaaagtct gtttctgctt ccttacacat 7783 agatataatt atgttattta gtcattatga ggggcacatt cttatctcca aaactagcat 7843 tcttaaactg agaattatag atggggttca agaatcccta agtcccctga aattatataa 7903 ggcattctgt ataaatgcaa atgtgcattt ttctgacgag tgtccataga tataaagcca 7963 ttggtcttaa ttctgaccaa taaaaaaata agtcaggagg atgcaattgt tgaaagcttt 8023 gaaataaaat aacatgtett ettgaaattt gtgatggeea agaaagaaaa tgatgatgae 8083 attaggette taaaggacat acatttaata tttetgtgga aatatgagga aaatecatgg 8143 ttatctgaga taggagatac aaactttgta attctaataa tgcactcagt ttactctctc 8203 cctctactaa tttcctgctg aaaataacac aacaaaaatg taacagggga aattatatac 8263 cgtgactgaa aactagagtc ctacttacat agttgaaata tcaaggaggt cagaagaaaa 8323 ttggactggt gaaaacagaa aaaacactcc agtctgccat atcaccacac aataggatcc 8383 cccttcttgc cctccacccc cataagattg tgaagggttt actgctcctt ccatctgcct 8443 gcaccccttc actatgacta cacagaactc tcctgatagt aaagggggct ggaggcaagg 8503 ataagttata gagcagttgg aggaagcatc caaagactgc aacccagggc aaatggaaaa 8563

caggagatcc taatatgaaa gaaaaatgga tcccaatctg agaaaaggca aaagaatggc 8623
tactttttc tatgctggag tattttctaa taatcctgct tgacccttat ctgacctctt 8683
tggaaactat aacatagctg tcacagtata gtcacaatcc acaaatgatg caggtgcaaa 8743
tggtttatag ccctgtgaag ttcttaaagt ttagaggcta acttacagaa atgaataagt 8803
tgttttgttt tatagcccgg tagaggagtt aaccccaaag gtgatatggt tttatttcct 8863
gttatgtta acttgataat cttatttgg cattctttc ccattgacta tatacatctc 8923
tatttctcaa atgttcatgg aactagctct tttatttcc tgctggttc ttcagtaatg 8983
agttaaataa aacattgaca cataca

<210> 2

<211> 2332

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 2

Ala Thr Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser Trp Asp Tyr 1 5 10 15

Met Gln Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Leu Pro Val Asp Ala Arg Phe Pro Pro 20 25 30

Arg Val Pro Lys Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Val Val Tyr Lys Lys
35 40 45

Thr Leu Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Val His Leu Phe Asn Ile Ala Lys Pro 50 55 60

Arg Pro Pro Trp Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile Gln Ala Glu Val 65 70 75 80

Tyr Asp Thr Val Val Ile Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Ala Ser His Pro Val 85 90 95

Ser Leu His Ala Val Gly Val Ser Tyr Trp Lys Ala Ser Glu Gly Ala 100 105 110

Glu Tyr Asp Asp Gln Thr Ser Gln Arg Glu Lys Glu Asp Asp Lys Val 115 120 125

Phe Pro Gly Gly Ser His Thr Tyr Val Trp Gln Val Leu Lys Glu Asn 130 135 140

Gly Pro Met Ala Ser Asp Pro Leu Cys Leu Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Leu Ser 145 150 155 160

His Val Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Ala Leu 165 170 175

Leu Val Cys Arg Glu Gly Ser Leu Ala Lys Glu Lys Thr Gln Thr Leu 180 185 190

His Lys Phe Ile Leu Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Asp Glu Gly Lys Ser Trp

- His Lys Phe IIe Leu Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Asp Glu Gly Lys Ser Trp 195 200 205
- His Ser Glu Thr Lys Asn Ser Leu Met Gln Asp Arg Asp Ala Ala Ser 210 215 220
- Ala Arg Ala Trp Pro Lys Met His Thr Val Asn Gly Tyr Val Asn Arg 225 230 235 240
- Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile Gly Cys His Arg Lys Ser Val Tyr Trp His
  245 250 255
- Val Ile Gly Met Gly Thr Thr Pro Glu Val His Ser Ile Phe Leu Glu
  260 265 270
- Gly His Thr Phe Leu Val Arg Asn His Arg Gln Ala Ser Leu Glu Ile 275 280 285
- Ser Pro Ile Thr Phe Leu Thr Ala Gln Thr Leu Leu Met Asp Leu Gly 290 295 300
- Gln Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys His Ile Ser Ser His Gln His Asp Gly Met 305 310 315 320
- Glu Ala Tyr Val Lys Val Asp Ser Cys Pro Glu Glu Pro Gln Leu Arg 325 330 335
- Met Lys Asn Asn Glu Glu Ala Glu Asp Tyr Asp Asp Asp Leu Thr Asp 340 345 350
- Ser Glu Met Asp Val Val Arg Phe Asp Asp Asp Asn Ser Pro Ser Phe 355 360 365
- Ile Gln Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr Trp Val His 370 375 380
- Tyr Ile Ala Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro Leu Val Leu 385 390 395 400
- Ala Pro Asp Asp Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Gln Tyr Leu Asn Asn Gly Pro 405 410 415
- Gln Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Val Arg Phe Met Ala Tyr Thr 420 425 430
- Asp Glu Thr Phe Lys Thr Arg Glu Ala Ile Gln His Glu Ser Gly Ile 435 440 445
- Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu Leu Ile Ile 450 455 460

Phe Lys Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro His Gly Ile 465 470 475 480

Thr Asp Val Arg Pro Leu Tyr Ser Arg Arg Leu Pro Lys Gly Val Lys 485 490 495

His Leu Lys Asp Phe Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Glu Ile Phe Lys Tyr Lys 500 505 510

Trp Thr Val Thr Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp Pro Arg Cys
515 520 525

Leu Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Ser Phe Val Asn Met Glu Arg Asp Leu Ala 530 535 540

Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu Ser Val Asp 545 550 555 560

Gln Arg Gly Asn Gln Ile Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val Ile Leu Phe 565 570 575

Ser Val Phe Asp Glu Asn Arg Ser Trp Tyr Leu Thr Glu Asn Ile Gln 580 585 590

Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Pro Ala Gly Val Gln Leu Glu Asp Pro Glu Phe 595 600 605

Gln Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val Phe Asp Ser 610 615 620

Leu Gln Leu Ser Val Cys Leu His Glu Val Ala Tyr Trp Tyr Ile Leu 625 630 635 640

Ser Ile Gly Ala Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe Ser Gly Tyr 645 650 655

Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Glu Asp Thr Leu Thr Leu Phe Pro 660 665 670

Phe Ser Gly Glu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Glu Asn Pro Gly Leu Trp 675 680 685

Ile Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Phe Arg Asn Arg Gly Met Thr Ala 690 695 700

Leu Leu Lys Val Ser Ser Cys Asp Lys Asn Thr Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Glu 705 710 715 720

Asp Ser Tyr Glu Asp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Leu Leu Ser Lys Asn Asn Ala 725 730 735

Ile Glu Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Gln Asn Ser Arg His Pro Ser Thr Arg
740 745 750

Gln Lys Gln Phe Asn Ala Thr Thr Ile Pro Glu Asn Asp Ile Glu Lys 755 760 765

- Thr Asp Pro Trp Phe Ala His Arg Thr Pro Met Pro Lys Ile Gln Asn 770 775 780
- Val Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Arg Gln Ser Pro Thr Pro 785 790 795 800
- His Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Asp Leu Gln Glu Ala Lys Tyr Glu Thr Phe 805 810 815
- Ser Asp Asp Pro Ser Pro Gly Ala Ile Asp Ser Asn Asn Ser Leu Ser 820 825 830
- Glu Met Thr His Phe Arg Pro Gln Leu His His Ser Gly Asp Met Val 835 840 845
- Phe Thr Pro Glu Ser Gly Leu Gln Leu Arg Leu Asn Glu Lys Leu Gly 850 855 860
- Thr Thr Ala Ala Thr Glu Leu Lys Lys Leu Asp Phe Lys Val Ser Ser 865 870 875 880
- Thr Ser Asn Asn Leu Ile Ser Thr Ile Pro Ser Asp Asn Leu Ala Ala 885 890 895
- Gly Thr Asp Asn Thr Ser Ser Leu Gly Pro Pro Ser Met Pro Val His 900 905 910
- Tyr Asp Ser Gln Leu Asp Thr Thr Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Ser Ser Pro 915 920 925
- Leu Thr Glu Ser Gly Gly Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Glu Glu Asn Asn Asp 930 935 940
- Ser Lys Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Leu Met Asn Ser Gln Glu Ser Ser Trp 945 950 955 960
- Gly Lys Asn Val Ser Ser Thr Glu Ser Gly Arg Leu Phe Lys Gly Lys 965 970 975
- Arg Ala His Gly Pro Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asp Asn Ala Leu Phe Lys 980 985 990
- Val Ser Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Thr Asn Lys Thr Ser Asn Asn Ser Ala 995 1000 1005
- Thr Asn Arg Lys Thr His Ile Asp Gly Pro Ser Leu Leu Ile Glu Asn 1010 1015 1020
- Ser Pro Ser Val Trp Gln Asn Ile Leu Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Phe Lys 025 1030 1035 1040

Lys Val Thr Pro Leu Ile His Asp Arg Met Leu Met Asp Lys Asn Ala 1045 1050 1055

- Thr Ala Leu Arg Leu Asn His Met Ser Asn Lys Thr Thr Ser Ser Lys 1060 1065 1070
- Asn Met Glu Met Val Gln Gln Lys Lys Glu Gly Pro Ile Pro Pro Asp 1075 1080 1085
- Ala Gln Asn Pro Asp Met Ser Phe Phe Lys Met Leu Phe Leu Pro Glu 1090 1095 1100
- Ser Ala Arg Trp Ile Gln Arg Thr His Gly Lys Asn Ser Leu Asn Ser 105 1110 1115 1120
- Gly Gln Gly Pro Ser Pro Lys Gln Leu Val Ser Leu Gly Pro Glu Lys 1125 1130 1135
- Ser Val Glu Gly Gln Asn Phe Leu Ser Glu Lys Asn Lys Val Val Val 1140 1145 1150
- Gly Lys Gly Glu Phe Thr Lys Asp Val Gly Leu Lys Glu Met Val Phe 1155 1160 1165
- Pro Ser Ser Arg Asn Leu Phe Leu Thr Asn Leu Asp Asn Leu His Glu 1170 1175 1180
- Asn Asn Thr His Asn Gln Glu Lys Lys Ile Gln Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys 185 1190 1195 1200
- Lys Glu Thr Leu Ile Gln Glu Asn Val Val Leu Pro Gln Ile His Thr 1205 1210 1215
- Val Thr Gly Thr Lys Asn Phe Met Lys Asn Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Thr 1220 1225 1230
- Arg Gln Asn Val Glu Gly Ser Tyr Glu Gly Ala Tyr Ala Pro Val Leu 1235 1240 1245
- Gln Asp Phe Arg Ser Leu Asn Asp Ser Thr Asn Arg Thr Lys Lys His 1250 1255 1260
- Thr Ala His Phe Ser Lys Lys Gly Glu Glu Glu Asn Leu Glu Gly Leu 265 1270 1275 1280
- Gly Asn Gln Thr Lys Gln Ile Val Glu Lys Tyr Ala Cys Thr Thr Arg 1285 1290 1295
- Ile Ser Pro Asn Thr Ser Gln Gln Asn Phe Val Thr Gln Arg Ser Lys 1300 1305 1310
- Arg Ala Leu Lys Gln Phe Arg Leu Pro Leu Glu Glu Thr Glu Leu Glu 1315 1320 1325

Lys Arg Ile Ile Val Asp Asp Thr Ser Thr Gln Trp Ser Lys Asn Met 1330 1335 1340

- Lys His Leu Thr Pro Ser Thr Leu Thr Gln Ile Asp Tyr Asn Glu Lys 1350 1355 1360
- Glu Lys Gly Ala Ile Thr Gln Ser Pro Leu Ser Asp Cys Leu Thr Arg 1365 1370 1375
- Ser His Ser Ile Pro Gln Ala Asn Arg Ser Pro Leu Pro Ile Ala Lys 1380 1385 1390
- Val Ser Ser Phe Pro Ser Ile Arg Pro Ile Tyr Leu Thr Arg Val Leu 1395 1400 1405
- Phe Gln Asp Asn Ser Ser His Leu Pro Ala Ala Ser Tyr Arg Lys Lys 1410 1420
- Asp Ser Gly Val Gln Glu Ser Ser His Phe Leu Gln Gly Ala Lys Lys 425 1430 1435 1440
- Asn Asn Leu Ser Leu Ala Ile Leu Thr Leu Glu Met Thr Gly Asp Gln 1445 1450 1455
- Arg Glu Val Gly Ser Leu Gly Thr Ser Ala Thr Asn Ser Val Thr Tyr 1460 1465 1470
- Lys Lys Val Glu Asn Thr Val Leu Pro Lys Pro Asp Leu Pro Lys Thr 1475 1480 1485
- Ser Gly Lys Val Glu Leu Leu Pro Lys Val His Ile Tyr Gln Lys Asp 1490 1495 1500
- Leu Phe Pro Thr Glu Thr Ser Asn Gly Ser Pro Gly His Leu Asp Leu 505 1510 1515 1520
- Val Glu Gly Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Thr Glu Gly Ala Ile Lys Trp Asn 1525 1530 1535
- Glu Ala Asn Arg Pro Gly Lys Val Pro Phe Leu Arg Val Ala Thr Glu 1540 1545 1550
- Ser Ser Ala Lys Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Leu Asp Pro Leu Ala Trp Asp 1555 1560 1565
- Asn His Tyr Gly Thr Gln Ile Pro Lys Glu Glu Trp Lys Ser Gln Glu 1570 1575 1580
- Lys Ser Pro Glu Lys Thr Ala Phe Lys Lys Asp Thr Ile Leu Ser 585 1590 1595 1600
- Leu Asn Ala Cys Glu Ser Asn His Ala Ile Ala Ile Asn Glu Gly 1605 1610 1615

Gln Asn Lys Pro Glu Ile Glu Val Thr Trp Ala Lys Gln Gly Arg Thr 1620 1625 1630

- Glu Arg Leu Cys Ser Gln Asn Pro Pro Val Leu Lys Arg His Gln Arg 1635 1640 1645
- Glu Ile Thr Arg Thr Thr Leu Gln Ser Asp Gln Glu Glu Ile Asp Tyr 1650 1655 1660
- Asp Asp Thr Ile Ser Val Glu Met Lys Lys Glu Asp Phe Asp Ile Tyr 665 1670 1675 1680
- Asp Glu Asp Glu Asn Gln Ser Pro Arg Ser Phe Gln Lys Lys Thr Arg 1685 1690 1695
- His Tyr Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Glu Arg Leu Trp Asp Tyr Gly Met Ser 1700 1705 1710
- Ser Ser Pro His Val Leu Arg Asn Arg Ala Gln Ser Gly Ser Val Pro 1715 1720 1725
- Gln Phe Lys Lys Val Val Phe Gln Glu Phe Thr Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr 1730 1735 1740
- Gln Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gly Glu Leu Asn Glu His Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly 745 1750 1755 1760
- Pro Tyr Ile Arg Ala Glu Val Glu Asp Asn Ile Met Val Thr Phe Arg 1765 1770 1775
- Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ile Ser Tyr 1780 1785 1790
- Glu Glu Asp Gln Arg Gln Gly Ala Glu Pro Arg Lys Asn Phe Val Lys 1795 1800 1805
- Pro Asn Glu Thr Lys Thr Tyr Phe Trp Lys Val Gln His His Met Ala 1810 1815 1820
- Pro Thr Lys Asp Glu Phe Asp Cys Lys Ala Trp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Asp 825 1830 1835 1840
- Val Asp Leu Glu Lys Asp Val His Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu 1845 1850 1855
- Val Cys His Thr Asn Thr Leu Asn Pro Ala His Gly Arg Gln Val Thr 1860 1865 1870
- Val Glu Phe Ala Leu Phe Phe Thr Ile Phe Asp Glu Thr Lys Ser 1875 1880 1885
- Trp Tyr Phe Thr Glu Asn Met Glu Arg Asn Cys Arg Ala Pro Cys Asn 1890 1895 1900

Ile Gln Met Glu Asp Pro Thr Phe Lys Glu Asn Tyr Arg Phe His Ala 905 1910 1915 1920

- Ile Asn Gly Tyr Ile Met Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Leu Val Met Ala Gln 1925 1930 1935
- Asp Gln Arg Ile Arg Trp Tyr Leu Leu Ser Met Gly Ser Asn Glu Asn 1940 1945 1950
- Ile His Ser Ile His Phe Ser Gly His Val Phe Thr Val Arg Lys Lys 1955 1960 1965
- Glu Glu Tyr Lys Met Ala Leu Tyr Asn Leu Tyr Pro Gly Val Phe Glu 1970 1975 1980
- Thr Val Glu Met Leu Pro Ser Lys Ala Gly Ile Trp Arg Val Glu Cys 985 1990 1995 2000
- Leu Ile Gly Glu His Leu His Ala Gly Met Ser Thr Leu Phe Leu Val 2005 2010 2015
- Tyr Ser Asn Lys Cys Gln Thr Pro Leu Gly Met Ala Ser Gly His Ile 2020 2025 2030
- Arg Asp Phe Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Gly Gln Tyr Gly Gln Trp Ala Pro 2035 2040 2045
- Lys Leu Ala Arg Leu His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Asn Ala Trp Ser Thr 2050 2055 2060
- Lys Glu Pro Phe Ser Trp Ile Lys Val Asp Leu Leu Ala Pro Met Ile 065 2070 2075 2080
- Ile His Gly Ile Lys Thr Gln Gly Ala Arg Gln Lys Phe Ser Ser Leu 2085 2090 2095
- Tyr Ile Ser Gln Phe Ile Ile Met Tyr Ser Leu Asp Gly Lys Lys Trp 2100 2105 2110
- Gln Thr Tyr Arg Gly Asn Ser Thr Gly Thr Leu Met Val Phe Phe Gly 2115 2120 2125
- Asn Val Asp Ser Ser Gly Ile Lys His Asn Ile Phe Asn Pro Pro Ile 2130 2135 2140
- Ile Ala Arg Tyr Ile Arg Leu His Pro Thr His Tyr Ser Ile Arg Ser 145 2150 2155 2160
- Thr Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser Cys Ser Met 2165 2170 2175
- Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Ser Lys Ala Ile Ser Asp Ala Gln Ile Thr Ala 2180 2185 2190

Ser Ser Tyr Phe Thr Asn Met Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro Ser Lys Ala 2195 2200 2205

Arg Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg Ser Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro Gln Val Asn 2210 2215 2220

Asn Pro Lys Glu Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Phe Gln Lys Thr Met Lys Val 225 2230 2235 2240

Thr Gly Val Thr Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Met Tyr 2245 2250 2255

Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly His Gln Trp Thr 2260 2265 2270

Leu Phe Phe Gln Asn Gly Lys Val Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Asn Gln Asp 2275 2280 2285

Ser Phe Thr Pro Val Val Asn Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu Leu Thr Arg 2290 2295 2300

Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Gln Ser Trp Val His Gln Ile Ala Leu Arg 305 2310 2315 2320

Met Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala Gln Asp Leu Tyr 2325 2330

<210> 3

<211> 1130

<212> DNA

<213> Porcine

<400> 3

taagcacct aagacgtggg tgcactacat ctctgcagag gaggaggact gggactacgc 60 ccccgcggtc cccagccca gtgacagaag ttataaaagt ctctacttga acagtggtcc 120 tcagcgaatt ggtaggaaat acaaaaaagc tcgattcgtc gcttacacgg atgtaacatt 180 taagactcgt aaagctattc cgtatgaatc aggaatcctg ggacctttac tttatggaga 240 agttggagac acacttttga ttatatttaa gaataaagcg agccgaccat ataacatcta 300 ccctcatgga atcactgatg tcagcgcttt gcacccaggg agacttctaa aaggttggaa 360 acatttgaaa gacatgccaa ttctgccagg agagactttc aagtataaat ggacagtgac 420 tgtggaagat gggccaacca agtccgatcc tcggtgcctg acccgctact actcgagctc 480 cattaatcta gagaaagatc tggcttcggg actcattggc cctctcctca tctgctacaa 540 agaatctgta gaccaaagag gaaaccagat gatgtcagac aagagaaacg tcatcctgtt 600 ttctgtattc gatgagaatc aaagctggta cctcgcagag aatattcagc gcttcctcc 660

caatceggat ggattacage cecaggatee agagtteeaa gettetaaca teatgeacag 720
catcaatgge tatgttttg atagettgea getgteggtt tgtttgeacg aggtggeata 780
ctggtacatt etaagtgttg gageacagae ggaetteete teegtettet tetetggeta 840
cacetteaaa cacaaaatgg tetatgaaga cacaeteace etgtteeeet teteaggaga 900
aaeggtette atgteaatgg aaaaceeagg tetetgggte etagggtgee acaaeteaga 960
cttgeggaae agagggatga eageettaet gaaggtgtat agttgtgaea gggaeattgg 1020
tgattattat gacaacaett atgaagatat teeaggette ttgetgagtg gaaagaatgt 1080
cattgaacce agaagetttg eecagaatte aagaeeeeet agtgegagea 1130

<210> 4 <211> 368

<212> PRT

<213> Porcine

<400> 4

Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr Trp Val His Tyr Ile Ser Ala 1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro Ala Val Pro Ser Pro Ser Asp
20 25 30

Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Leu Tyr Leu Asn Ser Gly Pro Gln Arg Ile Gly 35 40 45

Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Ala Arg Phe Val Ala Tyr Thr Asp Val Thr Phe 50 55 60

Lys Thr Arg Lys Ala Ile Pro Tyr Glu Ser Gly Ile Leu Gly Pro Leu 65 70 75 80

Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Lys 85 90 95

Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Ser 100 105 110

Ala Leu His Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Lys Gly Trp Lys His Leu Lys Asp 115 120 125

Met Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Glu Thr Phe Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr 130 135 140

Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp Pro Arg Cys Leu Thr Arg Tyr 145 150 155 160

Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ile Asn Leu Glu Lys Asp Leu Ala Ser Gly Leu Ile 165 170 175

Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu Ser Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Asn 180 185 190

Gln Met Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val Ile Leu Phe Ser Val Phe Asp 195 200 205

Glu Asn Gln Ser Trp Tyr Leu Ala Glu Asn Ile Gln Arg Phe Leu Pro 210 215 220

Asn Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Pro Gln Asp Pro Glu Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn 225 230 235 240

Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val Phe Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu Ser 245 250 255

Val Cys Leu His Glu Val Ala Tyr Trp Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Gly Ala 260 265 270

Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His 275 280 285

Lys Met Val Tyr Glu Asp Thr Leu Thr Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Glu 290 295 300

Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Glu Asn Pro Gly Leu Trp Val Leu Gly Cys 305 310 315 320

His Asn Ser Asp Leu Arg Asn Arg Gly Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val

Tyr Ser Cys Asp Arg Asp Ile Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Asp Asn Thr Tyr Glu 340 345 350

Asp Ile Pro Gly Phe Leu Leu Ser Gly Lys Asn Val Ile Glu Pro Arg 355 360 365

<210> 5

<211> 44

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide
 primer

<400> 5

ctaatacgac tcactatagg gctcgagcgg ccgcccgggc aggt

44

<210> 6

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>			
	Description of Artificial primer	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
<400>	6		
	taat acgactcact ataggge		27
<210>	7		
<211>			
<212>			
	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer	:	
<400>	7		
	, jacat gaagaccgtt tete		24
	aras gaagaseges coo		24
<210>	8		
<211>			
<212>			
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer		
<400>			
actcac	tata gggctcgagc ggc		23
<210>	9		
<211>	24		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
-220-			
<220>	Description of Artificial	Company old manual catalas	
(443)	primer	sequence:origonucreoride	
	primer		
<400>	9		
gggtg	caaag cgctgacatc agtg		24
<210>	10		
<211>			
<211>			
	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
<223>	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer		

<400> 10 cctctcgage caccatgtcg agccaccatg cagctagage tetecacctg	50
<210> 11 <211> 31 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400> 11. cgcgcggccg cgcatctggc aaagctgagt t	31
<210> 12 <211> 27 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400> 12 gaaataagcc caggctttgc agtcraa	27
<210> 13 <211> 22 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400> 13 aggaaattcc actggaacct tn	22
<210> 14 <211> 25 <212> DNA <213> Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400> 14 ctgggggtga attcgaaggt agcgn	25

<210>	15		
<211>	23		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
<223>	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer	-	
<400>	15		
gagtto	catcg ggaagacctg ttg		23
<210>			
<211>			
<212>			
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
<223>	Description of Artificial	Sequence:	
	Oligonucleotide primer		
<400>			
acagco	ccatc aactccatge gaag		24
<210>	17		
<211>	19		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
<223>	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer		
<400>	17		
tcagg	gcaat caggactcc		19
<210>			
<211>			
<212>			
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
<223>	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer		
<400>			
ccgtg	gtgaa cgctctggac c		21
<210>			
<211>			
<212>	DNA		

<213>	Artificial Sequence	
<220> <223>	Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400>	19	
gtagag	gtcc tgtgcctcgc agcc	24
<210>		
<211>		
<212>		
<213>	Artificial Sequence	
<220>		
<223>	Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400>	20	
gtagag	gstsc tgkgcctcrc akccyag	27
<210>	21	
<211>	24	
<212>	DNA	
<213>	Artificial Sequence	
<220>		
<223>	Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400>	21	
cttcg	catgg agttgatggg ctgt	24
<210>	22	
<211>		
<212>		
	Artificial Sequence	
<220>		
<223>	Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer	
<400>	22	
aatca	ggact cctccaccc g	21
<210>	23	
<211>		
<212>		
	Artificial Sequence	
<220>	,	

	Description of Artificial primer	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
<400>	23		
ggatee	accc cacgagetgg		20
<210>	24		
<211>			
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
	Description of Artificial	Sequence oligonucleotide	
	primer	bequence.origonacteociae	
	F1		
<400>			
cgccct	gagg ctcgaggttc tagg		24
<210>	25		
<211>	22		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
	Description of Artificial	Seguence oligonyalectido	
12237	primer	bequence.origonacreotide	
<400>			
aatcag	gact cctccacccc cg		22
<210>	26		
<211>	20		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
	Description of Artificial	Sequence oligonucleotide	
	primer	podaonoc.orragomecrocorec	
<400>			
ccttg	cagga attcgattca		20
<210>	27		
<211>	21		
<212>	DNA		
<213>	Artificial Sequence		
<220>			
-	Description of Artificial	Sequence:oligonucleotide	
	primer		

<400> 27 ccgtggtgaa cgctctggac c

21

<210> 28 <211> 2319 <212> PRT <213> Mus musculus

<400> 28

Met Gln Ile Ala Leu Phe Ala Cys Phe Phe Leu Ser Leu Phe Asn Phe 1 5 10 15

Cys Ser Ser Ala Ile Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser 20 25 30

Trp Asn Tyr Ile Gln Ser Asp Leu Leu Ser Val Leu His Thr Asp Ser 35 40 45

Arg Phe Leu Pro Arg Met Ser Thr Ser Phe Pro Phe Asn Thr Ser Ile 50 55 60

Met Tyr Lys Lys Thr Val Phe Val Glu Tyr Lys Asp Gln Leu Phe Asn 65 70 75 80

Ile Ala Lys Pro Arg Pro Pro Trp Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile 85 90 95

Trp Thr Glu Val His Asp Thr Val Val Ile Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Ala 100 105 110

Ser His Pro Val Ser Leu His Ala Val Gly Val Ser Tyr Trp Lys Ala 115 120 125

Ser Glu Gly Asp Glu Tyr Glu Asp Gln Thr Ser Gln Met Glu Lys Glu 130 135 140

Asp Asp Lys Val Phe Pro Gly Glu Ser His Thr Tyr Val Trp Gln Val 145 150 155 160

Leu Lys Glu Asn Gly Pro Met Ala Ser Asp Pro Pro Cys Leu Thr Tyr 165 170 175

Ser Tyr Met Ser His Val Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu 180 185 190

Ile Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Cys Lys Glu Gly Ser Leu Ser Lys Glu Arg 195 200 205

Thr Gln Met Leu Tyr Gln Phe Val Leu Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Asp Glu 210 - 215 220

Gly Lys Ser Trp His Ser Glu Thr Asn Asp Ser Tyr Thr Gln Ser Met 225 230 235

Asp Ser Ala Ser Ala Arg Asp Trp Pro Lys Met His Thr Val Asn Gly
245 250 255

- Tyr Val Asn Arg Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile Gly Cys His Arg Lys Ser 260 265 270
- Val Tyr Trp His Val Ile Gly Met Gly Thr Thr Pro Glu Ile His Ser 275 280 285
- Ile Phe Leu Glu Gly His Thr Phe Phe Val Arg Asn His Arg Gln Ala 290 295 300
- Ser Leu Glu Ile Ser Pro Ile Thr Phe Leu Thr Ala Gln Thr Leu Leu 305 310 315 320
- Ile Asp Leu Gly Gln Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys His Ile Ser Ser His Lys
  325 330 335
- His Asp Gly Met Glu Ala Tyr Val Lys Val Asp Ser Cys Pro Glu Glu 340 345 350
- Ser Gln Trp Gln Lys Lys Asn Asn Glu Glu Met Glu Asp Tyr Asp 355 360 365
- Asp Asp Leu Tyr Ser Glu Met Asp Met Phe Thr Leu Asp Tyr Asp Ser 370 375 380
- Ser Pro Phe Ile Gln Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys Tyr Pro Lys Thr 385 390 395 400
- Trp Ile His Tyr Ile Ser Ala Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro 405 410 415
- Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Asp Asn Gly Ser Tyr Lys Ser Gln Tyr Leu Ser 420 425 430
- Asn Gly Pro His Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Val Arg Phe Ile 435 440 445
- Ala Tyr Thr Asp Glu Thr Phe Lys Thr Arg Glu Thr Ile Gln His Glu 450 455 460
- Ser Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu 465 470 475 480
- Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro
  485 490 495
- His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Ser Pro Leu His Ala Arg Arg Leu Pro Arg 500 505 510
- Gly Ile Lys His Val Lys Asp Leu Pro Ile His Pro Gly Glu Ile Phe 515 520 525

- Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp 530 540
- Pro Arg Cys Leu Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Ser Phe Ile Asn Pro Glu Arg 545 550 555 560
- Asp Leu Ala Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu 565 570 575
- Ser Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Asn Gln Met Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val 580 585 590
- Ile Leu Phe Ser Ile Phe Asp Glu Asn Gln Ser Trp Tyr Ile Thr Glu 595 600 605
- Asn Met Gln Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Ala Ala Lys Thr Gln Pro Gln Asp 610 615 620
- Pro Gly Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val 625 630 635 640
- Phe Asp Ser Leu Glu Leu Thr Val Cys Leu His Glu Val Ala Tyr Trp 645 650 655
- His Ile Leu Ser Val Gly Ala Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Ile Phe Phe 660 665 670
- Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Glu Asp Thr Leu Thr 675 680 685
- Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Glu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Glu Asn Pro 690 695 700
- Gly Leu Trp Val Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Phe Arg Lys Arg Gly 705 710 715 720
- Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val Ser Ser Cys Asp Lys Ser Thr Ser Asp 725 730 735
- Tyr Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Glu Asp Ile Pro Thr Gln Leu Val Asn Glu 740 745 750
- Asn Asn Val Ile Asp Pro Arg Ser Phe Phe Gln Asn Thr Asn His Pro 755 760 765
- Asn Thr Arg Lys Lys Lys Phe Lys Asp Ser Thr Ile Pro Lys Asn Asp 770 775 780
- Met Glu Lys Ile Glu Pro Gln Phe Glu Glu Ile Ala Glu Met Leu Lys 785 790 795 800
- Val Gln Ser Val Ser Val Ser Asp Met Leu Met Leu Leu Gly Gln Ser 805 810 815

His Pro Thr Pro His Gly Leu Phe Leu Ser Asp Gly Gln Glu Ala Ile 820 825 830

- Tyr Glu Ala Ile His Asp Asp His Ser Pro Asn Ala Ile Asp Ser Asn 835 840 845
- Glu Gly Pro Ser Lys Val Thr Gln Leu Arg Pro Glu Ser His His Ser 850 855 860
- Glu Lys Ile Val Phe Thr Pro Gln Pro Gly Leu Gln Leu Arg Ser Asn 865 870 875 880
- Lys Ser Leu Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu Val Lys Trp Lys Lys Leu Gly Leu 885 890 895
- Gln Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Asn Leu Met Thr Thr Thr Ile Leu Ser 900 905 910
- Asp Asn Leu Lys Ala Thr Phe Glu Lys Thr Asp Ser Ser Gly Phe Pro 915 920 925
- Asp Met Pro Val His Ser Ser Ser Lys Leu Ser Thr Thr Ala Phe Gly 930 935 940
- Lys Lys Ala Tyr Ser Leu Val Gly Ser His Val Pro Leu Asn Ala Ser 945 950 955 960
- Glu Glu Asn Ser Asp Ser Asn Ile Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Met Tyr Ser 965 970 975
- Gln Glu Ser Leu Pro Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Ser Ile Glu Asn Asp Arg 980 985 990
- Leu Leu Arg Glu Lys Arg Phe His Gly Ile Ala Leu Leu Thr Lys Asp 995 1000 1005
- Asn Thr Leu Phe Lys Asp Asn Val Ser Leu Met Lys Thr Asn Lys Thr 1010 1020
- Tyr Asn His Ser Thr Thr Asn Glu Lys Leu His Thr Glu Ser Pro Thr 1025 1030 1035 1040
- Ser Ile Glu Asn Ser Thr Thr Asp Leu Gln Asp Ala Ile Leu Lys Val 1045 1050 1055
- Asn Ser Glu Ile Gln Glu Val Thr Ala Leu Ile His Asp Gly Thr Leu 1060 1065 1070
- Leu Gly Lys Asn Ser Thr Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn His Met Leu Asn Arg 1075 1080 1085
- Thr Thr Ser Thr Lys Asn Lys Asp Ile Phe His Arg Lys Asp Glu Asp 1090 1095 1100

Pro Ile Pro Gln Asp Glu Glu Asn Thr Ile Met Pro Phe Ser Lys Met 1105 1110 1115 1120

- Leu Phe Leu Ser Glu Ser Ser Asn Trp Phe Lys Lys Thr Asn Gly Asn 1125 1130 1135
- Asn Ser Leu Asn Ser Glu Gln Glu His Ser Pro Lys Gln Leu Val Tyr 1140 1145 1150
- Leu Met Phe Lys Lys Tyr Val Lys Asn Gln Ser Phe Leu Ser Glu Lys 1155 1160 1165
- Asn Lys Val Thr Val Glu Gln Asp Gly Phe Thr Lys Asn Ile Gly Leu 1170 1175 1180
- Lys Asp Met Ala Phe Pro His Asn Met Ser Ile Phe Leu Thr Thr Leu 1185 1190 1195 1200
- Ser Asn Val His Glu Asn Gly Arg His Asn Gln Glu Lys Asn Ile Gln 1205 1210 1215
- Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Glu Lys Val Val Leu Pro 1220 1225 1230
- Gln Val His Glu Ala Thr Gly Ser Lys Asn Phe Leu Lys Asp Ile Leu 1235 1240 1245
- Ile Leu Gly Thr Arg Gln Asn Ile Ser Leu Tyr Glu Val His Val Pro 1250 1255 1260
- Val Leu Gln Asn Ile Thr Ser Ile Asn Asn Ser Thr Asn Thr Val Gln 1265 1270 1275 1280
- Ile His Met Glu His Phe Phe Lys Arg Arg Lys Asp Lys Glu Thr Asn 1285 1290 1295
- Ser Glu Gly Leu Val Asn Lys Thr Arg Glu Met Val Lys Asn Tyr Pro 1300 1305 1310
- Ser Gln Lys Asn Ile Thr Thr Gln Arg Ser Lys Arg Ala Leu Gly Gln 1315 1320 1325
- Phe Arg Leu Ser Thr Gln Trp Leu Lys Thr Ile Asn Cys Ser Thr Gln 1330 1340
- Cys Ile Ile Lys Gln Ile Asp His Ser Lys Glu Met Lys Lys Phe Ile 1345 1350 1355 1360
- Thr Lys Ser Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Ser Val Ile Lys Ser Thr Thr Gln 1365 1370 1375
- Thr Asn Ser Ser Asp Ser His Ile Val Lys Thr Ser Ala Phe Pro Pro 1380 1385 1390

Ile Asp Leu Lys Arg Ser Pro Phe Gln Asn Lys Phe Ser His Val Gln 1395 1400 1405

- Ala Ser Ser Tyr Ile Tyr Asp Phe Lys Thr Lys Ser Ser Arg Ile Gln 1410 1415 1420
- Glu Ser Asn Asn Phe Leu Lys Glu Thr Lys Ile Asn Asn Pro Ser Leu 1425 1430 1435 1440
- Ala Ile Leu Pro Trp Asn Met Phe Ile Asp Gln Gly Lys Phe Thr Ser 1445 1450 1455
- Pro Gly Lys Ser Asn Thr Asn Ser Val Thr Tyr Lys Lys Arg Glu Asn 1460 1465 1470
- Ile Ile Phe Leu Lys Pro Thr Leu Pro Glu Glu Ser Gly Lys Ile Glu 1475 1480 1485
- Leu Leu Pro Gln Val Ser Ile Gln Glu Glu Glu Ile Leu Pro Thr Glu 1490 1495 1500
- Thr Ser His Gly Ser Pro Gly His Leu Asn Leu Met Lys Glu Val Phe 1505 1510 1515 1520
- Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln Gly Pro Thr Lys Trp Asn Lys Ala Lys Arg His 1525 1530 1535
- Gly Glu Ser Ile Lys Gly Lys Thr Glu Ser Ser Lys Asn Thr Arg Ser 1540 1545 1550
- Lys Leu Leu Asn His His Ala Trp Asp Tyr His Tyr Ala Ala Gln Ile 1555 1560 1565
- Pro Lys Asp Met Trp Lys Ser Lys Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu Ile Ile Ser 1570 1575 1580
- Ile Lys Gln Glu Asp Thr Ile Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro His Gly Asn Ser 1585 1590 1595 1600
- His Ser Ile Gly Ala Asn Glu Lys Gln Asn Trp Pro Gln Arg Glu Thr 1605 1610 1615
- Thr Trp Val Lys Gln Gly Gln Thr Gln Arg Thr Cys Ser Gln Ile Pro 1620 1625 1630
- Pro Val Leu Lys Arg His Gln Arg Glu Leu Ser Ala Phe Gln Ser Glu 1635 1640 1645
- Gln Glu Ala Thr Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ala Ile Thr Ile Glu Thr Ile Glu 1650 1655 1660
- Asp Phe Asp Ile Tyr Ser Glu Asp Ile Lys Gln Gly Pro Arg Ser Phe 1665 1670 1675 1680

Gln Gln Lys Thr Arg His Tyr Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Glu Arg Leu Trp 1685 1690 1695

- Asp Tyr Gly Met Ser Thr Ser His Val Leu Arg Asn Arg Tyr Gln Ser 1700 1705 1710
- Asp Asn Val Pro Gln Phe Lys Lys Val Val Phe Gln Glu Phe Thr Asp 1715 1720 1725
- Gly Ser Phe Ser Gln Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gly Glu Leu Asn Glu His Leu 1730 1735 1740
- Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Ile Arg Ala Glu Val Glu Asp Asn Ile Met 1745 1750 1755 1760
- Val Thr Phe Lys Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser 1765 1770 1775
- Leu Ile Ser Tyr Lys Glu Asp Gln Arg Gly Glu Glu Pro Arg Asm 1780 1785 1790
- Phe Val Lys Pro Asn Glu Thr Lys Ile Tyr Phe Trp Lys Val Gln His 1795 1800 1805
- His Met Ala Pro Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Asp Cys Lys Ala Trp Ala Tyr 1810 1815 1820
- Phe Ser Asp Val Asp Leu Glu Arg Asp Met His Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly 1825 1830 1835 1840
- Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys His Ala Asn Thr Leu Asn Pro Ala His Gly Arg. 1845 1850 1855
- Gln Val Ser Val Gln Glu Phe Ala Leu Leu Phe Thr Ile Phe Asp Glu 1860 1865 1870
- Thr Lys Ser Trp Tyr Phe Thr Glu Asn Val Lys Arg Asn Cys Lys Thr 1875 1880 1885
- Pro Cys Asn Phe Gln Met Glu Asp Pro Thr Leu Lys Glu Asn Tyr Arg 1890 1895 1900
- Phe His Ala Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val Met Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Leu Val 1905 1910 1915 1920
- Met Ala Gln Asp Gln Arg Ile Arg Trp Tyr Leu Leu Ser Met Gly Asn 1925 1930 1935
- Asn Glu Asn Ile Gln Ser Ile His Phe Ser Gly His Val Phe Thr Val 1940 1945 1950
- Arg Lys Lys Glu Glu Tyr Lys Met Ala Val Tyr Asn Leu Tyr Pro Gly 1955 1960 1965

Val Phe Glu Thr Leu Glu Met Ile Pro Ser Arg Ala Gly Ile Trp Arg 1970 1975 1980

- Val Glu Cys Leu Ile Gly Glu His Leu Gln Ala Gly Met Ser Thr Leu 1985 1990 1995 2000
- Phe Leu Val Tyr Ser Lys Gln Cys Gln Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Ala Ser 2005 2010 2015
- Gly Ser Ile Arg Asp Phe Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Gly His Tyr Gly Gln 2020 2025 2030
- Trp Ala Pro Asn Leu Ala Arg Leu His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Asn Ala 2035 2040 2045
- Trp Ser Thr Lys Glu Pro Phe Ser Trp Ile Lys Val Asp Leu Leu Ala 2050 2055 2060
- Pro Met Ile Val His Gly Ile Lys Thr Gln Gly Ala Arg Gln Lys Phe 2065 2070 2075 2080
- Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ser Gln Phe Ile Ile Met Tyr Ser Leu Asp Gly 2085 2090 2095
- Lys Lys Trp Leu Ser Tyr Gln Gly Asn Ser Thr Gly Thr Leu Met Val 2100 2105 2110
- Phe Phe Gly Asn Val Asp Ser Ser Gly Ile Lys His Asn Ser Phe Asn 2115 2120 2125
- Pro Pro Ile Ile Ala Arg Tyr Ile Arg Leu His Pro Thr His Ser Ser 2130 2135 2140
- Ile Arg Ser Thr Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser 2145 2150 2155 2160
- Cys Ser Ile Pro Leu Gly Met Glu Ser Lys Val Ile Ser Asp Thr Gln 2165 2170 2175
- Ile Thr Ala Ser Ser Tyr Phe Thr Asn Met Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro 2180 2185 2190
- Ser Gln Ala Arg Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg Thr Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro 2195 2200 2205
- Gln Val Asn Asp Pro Lys Gln Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Leu Gln Lys Thr 2210 2215 2220
- Met Lys Val Thr Gly Ile Ile Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Phe Thr 2225 2230 2235 2240
- Ser Met Phe Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Ile Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly His 2245 2250 2255

His Trp Thr Gln Ile Leu Tyr Asn Gly Lys Val Lys Val Phe Gln Gly 2260 2265 2270

Asn Gln Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro Met Met Asn Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu 2275 2280 2285

Leu Thr Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Gln Ile Trp Glu His Gln Ile 2290 2295 2300

Ala Leu Arg Leu Glu Ile Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala Gln Gln Gln Tyr 2305 2310 2315

<210> 29

<211> 6402

<212> DNA

<213> Porcine

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(6399)

<400> 29

atg cag cta gag ctc tcc acc tgt gtc ttt ctg tgt ctc ttg cca ctc 48
Met Gln Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Cys Val Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Pro Leu

1 5 10 15

ggc ttt agt gcc atc agg aga tac tac ctg ggc gca gtg gaa ctg tcc 96 Gly Phe Ser Ala Ile Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser 20 25 30

tgg gac tac cgg caa agt gaa ctc ctc cgt gag ctg cac gtg gac acc 144
Trp Asp Tyr Arg Gln Ser Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Leu His Val Asp Thr
35 40 45

aga ttt cct gct aca gcg cca gga gct ctt ccg ttg ggc ccg tca gtc 192
Arg Phe Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Gly Ala Leu Pro Leu Gly Pro Ser Val
50 55 60

ctg tac aaa aag act gtg ttc gta gag ttc acg gat caa ctt ttc agc 240 Leu Tyr Lys Lys Thr Val Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Asp Gln Leu Phe Ser 65 70 75 80

gtt gcc agg ccc agg cca cca tgg atg ggt ctg ctg ggt cct acc atc 288
Val Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Trp Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile
85 90 95

cag gct gag gtt tac gac acg gtg gtc gtt acc ctg aag aac atg gct 336 Gln Ala Glu Val Tyr Asp Thr Val Val Val Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Ala 100 105 110

tct cat ccc gtt agt ctt cac gct gtc ggc gtc tcc ttc tgg aaa tct 384 Ser His Pro Val Ser Leu His Ala Val Gly Val Ser Phe Trp Lys Ser 115 120 125

	_		-	-			_			_				aag Lys	_	432
												_		cag Gln	_	480
_		_		-,-			_		_			_		acc Thr 175		528
		_				_	_			_	_		_	ggc ggc		576
										-	_		_	gaa Glu		624
	_		_		_		_				_	_		gat Asp	_	672
		_				_	-		_					gcc Ala	-	720
_		-		-		_	_		_	_			_	aat Asn 255		768
	_				_			_			_		_	aaa Lys		816
_							_			_	_	_		cac His		864
		Leu	_			_	Phe						_	cag Gln	_	912
	Leu	~ ~		_		Leu					_	-		ttc Phe	_	960
_	-			_	Phe		_		_	His				cac His 335	His	1008
		_		: Glu	_				Val						gag Glu	1056

ccc cag o Pro Gln I									1104
ttg tac of Leu Tyr 1 370									1152
tct ccc t Ser Pro 1 385									1200
tgg gtg o Trp Val I									1248
gcg gtc o									1296
agt ggt o									1344
gct tac a Ala Tyr ' 450				-	-		_	_	1392
tca gga a Ser Gly 1 465		Leu							1440
ttg att d									1488
cat gga			_			_			1536
ggt tgg Gly Trp									1584
aag tat Lys Tyr 530									1632
cct cgg Pro Arg 545	 _	Tyr	_	_					1680
gat ctg Asp Leu								Glu	1728

					gga Gly											1776
	_			_	ttc Phe	_				_				_		1824
		_	_		ctc Leu			_	_			_		_	-	1872
				_	tct Ser 630			_		_					_	1920
		-		-	ctg Leu							_	-			1968
			_	_	gga Gly	-	_	_	_				_			2016
					aaa Lys			_	_		-	_				2064
					gga Gly											2112
			_		999 710	_				_	_	~~		_		2160
_		_		_	aag Lys			_	_	Asp		_			_	2208
		-		Thr	tat Tyr	_	_		Pro			_	_	Ser		2256
			Ile		ccc Pro			Phe					Arg			2304
_		Ser		_			Gln				_	Pro	_	_	gac Asp	2352
	Glu		_	_	_	Ser			_		Gln	_	_	_	gaa Glu 800	2400

		gtc Val												2448
		cat His												2496
		gat Asp 835												2544
		gca Ala												2592
		cct Pro												2640
		tca Ser											_	2688
		tca Ser												2736
		gtt Val 915						_		_			aaa Lys	2784
		tct Ser							_		_		gag Glu	2832
		cat His							Ser					2880
		ata Ile		Lys										2928
	-	gat Asp	-			_			_	_	_		aac Asn	2976
_	_	_	_		Lys		_	_	Ile		Ile	_	gac Asp	3024
Ala		Leu		Glu		Arg		Ala		Phe		_	aaa Lys	3072

aat act Asn Thr 1025			Ser					Val					Lys		3120
ccc ctt Pro Leu	ggc Gly	Lys	aac Asn L045	ccc Pro	cta Leu	agc Ser	Ser	gag Glu 1050	cga Arg	ggc	ccc Pro	Ser	cca Pro .055	gag Glu	3168
ctt ctg Leu Leu	Thr					Gly			-		Gly	_	_		3216
ggg cag Gly Glr					Val					Glu					3264
ggc aaa Gly Lys 1090	Glu			Leu					Leu						3312
tcg gct Ser Ala 1105			Gln					His	_				Lys		3360
cgg gaa Arg Gli		Met					Lys		_			Lys	-	-	3408
ttg cct Leu Pro	Gln					Thr			_		Phe	_	_		3456
att ttt Ile Pho		Gln			Glu					Gly					3504
tca cat Ser His	s Ala			Pro					Ser						3552
gag aga Glu Arg 1185	_		Thr			_		Phe		_			Glu		3600
gca cco Ala Pro		Glu					Arg					Pro			3648
gcg gt			Arg			Gln					Ile				3696
cta ga Leu Gl		Ile			Glu		Gly			Leu		Ala			3744

Thr					Ser					Gln				aga Arg		3792
	Leu			Pro					Glu					caa Gln 1		3840
			Ala					Ala					Ala	tcc Ser L295		3888
		Glu		_	_		Ser		_		_	Ser	~	gca Ala		3936
	Lys					Pro					His			gac Asp		3984
Leu					Ser					Ala				ctc Leu		4032
_	Glu			Leu	_				Gly		_		_	aac Asn		4080
_		-	Pro					Ser	_				Pro	ccg Pro 1375	_	4128
		Glu		_			Glu	_				Ser		gct Ala		4176
	Thr					Ser			_	_	Arg		_	agc Ser		4224
His					Lys					Ala				aga Arg		4272
	Ala			Lys					Gly					cca Pro		4320
	_	_	Leu	_	Arg		_	Arg	_	Ile	_			act Thr 1455		4368
_	_	Glu	_	Asp			Asp					Phe		act Thr		4416

1475		tac ggt gag gat ga Tyr Gly Glu Asp Gl 148	u Asn Gln Asp
		cga cac tat ttc at Arg His Tyr Phe Il 1500	
		agc gaa tcc ccc cg Ser Glu Ser Pro Ar 1515	
Asn Arg Ala Gln		cct cgg ttc aag aa Pro Arg Phe Lys Ly 1530	
	Asp Gly Ser Phe	acg cag ccg tcg ta Thr Gln Pro Ser Ty 1545	
		gga ccc tac atc ag Gly Pro Tyr Ile Ar 156	g Ala Glu Val
		aaa aac cag gcg to Lys Asn Gln Ala Se 1580	
Ser Phe Tyr Ser	Ser Leu Ile Ser	tat ccg gat gat ca Tyr Pro Asp Asp Gl	
1585	1590	1595	1600
gca gaa cct cga Ala Glu Pro Arg	cac aac ttc gtc	cag cca aat gaa ac Gln Pro Asn Glu Th 1610	c aga act tac 4848
gca gaa cct cga Ala Glu Pro Arg ttt tgg aaa gtg	cac aac ttc gtc His Asn Phe Val 1605 cag cat cac atg	cag cca aat gaa ac Gln Pro Asn Glu Th	cc aga act tac 4848 ir Arg Thr Tyr 1615 ic gag ttt gac 4896
gca gaa cct cga Ala Glu Pro Arg  ttt tgg aaa gtg Phe Trp Lys Val 1620  tgc aaa gcc tgg	cac aac ttc gtc His Asn Phe Val 1605 cag cat cac atg Gln His His Met	cag cca aat gaa ac Gln Pro Asn Glu Th 1610  gca ccc aca gaa ga Ala Pro Thr Glu As 1625  gat gtt gac ctg ga Asp Val Asp Leu Gl	cc aga act tac 4848 ar Arg Thr Tyr 1615 ac gag ttt gac 4896 glu Phe Asp 1630 aa aaa gat gtg 4944 au Lys Asp Val
gca gaa cct cga Ala Glu Pro Arg  ttt tgg aaa gtg Phe Trp Lys Val 1620  tgc aaa gcc tgg Cys Lys Ala Trp 1635  cac tca ggc ttg	cac aac ttc gtc His Asn Phe Val 1605  cag cat cac atg Gln His His Met  gcc tac ttt tct Ala Tyr Phe Ser 1640  atc ggc ccc ctt	cag cca aat gaa ac Gln Pro Asn Glu Th 1610  gca ccc aca gaa ga Ala Pro Thr Glu As 1625  gat gtt gac ctg ga Asp Val Asp Leu Gl	cc aga act tac 4848 ar Arg Thr Tyr 1615 ac gag ttt gac 4896 ap Glu Phe Asp 1630 aa aaa gat gtg 4944 au Lys Asp Val
gca gaa cct cga Ala Glu Pro Arg  ttt tgg aaa gtg Phe Trp Lys Val	cac aac ttc gtc His Asn Phe Val 1605  cag cat cac atg Gln His His Met  gcc tac ttt tct Ala Tyr Phe Ser 1640  atc ggc ccc ctt Ile Gly Pro Leu 1655	cag cca aat gaa ac Gln Pro Asn Glu Th 1610  gca ccc aca gaa ga Ala Pro Thr Glu As 1625  gat gtt gac ctg ga Asp Val Asp Leu Gl 164  ctg atc tgc cgc gc Leu Ile Cys Arg Al	cc aga act tac 4848 ar Arg Thr Tyr 1615 ac gag ttt gac 4896 ap Glu Phe Asp 1630 aa aaa gat gtg 4944 au Lys Asp Val ac aac acc ctg 4992 aa Asn Thr Leu act gct ctg ttt 5040

gaa agg aac tgc o Glu Arg Asn Cys A 1700	Arg Ala Pro Cys			36
ctg aaa gaa aac t Leu Lys Glu Asn 1 1715	_	Ala Ile Asn Gly		34
aca ctc cct ggc t Thr Leu Pro Gly 1 1730				32
ctg ctc agc atg of Leu Leu Ser Met (1745		~	_	80
gga cac gtg ttc a Gly His Val Phe a				28
tac aat ctc tat Tyr Asn Leu Tyr 1780	Pro Gly Val Phe		_	76
aaa gtt gga att Lys Val Gly Ile 1795	-	Cys Leu Ile Gly		24
gct ggg atg agc Ala Gly Met Ser 1810	-		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	72
cca ctg gga atg Pro Leu Gly Met 1825				20
tca gga cag tat Ser Gly Gln Tyr 1			•	68
tcc gga tca atc Ser Gly Ser Ile 1860	Asn Ala Trp Ser			516
aag gtg gat ctg Lys Val Asp Leu 1875		Ile Ile His Gly		64
			cag ttt atc atc 57 Gln Phe Ile Ile	712
			cga ggg aat tcc 57 Arg Gly Asn Ser 1920	760

acg ggc acc tta atg gtc ttc ttt ggc aat gtg gac gca tct ggg att Thr Gly Thr Leu Met Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Val Asp Ala Ser Gly Ile 1925 1930 1935	5808
aaa cac aat att ttt aac cct ccg att gtg gct cgg tac atc cgt ttg Lys His Asn Ile Phe Asn Pro Pro Ile Val Ala Arg Tyr Ile Arg Leu 1940 1945 1950	5856
cac cca aca cat tac agc atc cgc agc act ctt cgc atg gag ttg atg His Pro Thr His Tyr Ser Ile Arg Ser Thr Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met 1955 1960 1965	5904
ggc tgt gat tta aac agt tgc agc atg ccc ctg gga atg cag aat aaa Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser Cys Ser Met Pro Leu Gly Met Gln Asn Lys 1970 1975 1980	5952
gcg ata tca gac tca cag atc acg gcc tcc tcc cac cta agc aat ata Ala Ile Ser Asp Ser Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Ser His Leu Ser Asn Ile 1985 1990 1995 2000	6000
ttt gcc acc tgg tct cct tca caa gcc cga ctt cac ctc cag ggg cgg Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro Ser Gln Ala Arg Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg 2005 2010 2015	6048
acg aat gcc tgg cga ccc cgg gtg agc agc gca gag gag tgg ctg cag Thr Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Glu Glu Trp Leu Gln 2020 2025 2030	
gtg gac ctg cag aag acg gtg aag gtc aca ggc atc acc acc cag ggc Val Asp Leu Gln Lys Thr Val Lys Val Thr Gly Ile Thr Thr Gln Gly 2035 2040 2045	
gtg aag tcc ctg ctc agc agc atg tat gtg aag gag ttc ctc gtg tcc Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Met Tyr Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Val Ser 2050 2055 2060	
agt agt cag gac ggc cgc cgc tgg acc ctg ttt ctt cag gac ggc cac Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly Arg Arg Trp Thr Leu Phe Leu Gln Asp Gly His 2065 2070 2075 2080	
acg aag gtt ttt cag ggc aat cag gac tcc tcc acc ccc gtg gtg aac Thr Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Asn Gln Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro Val Val Asn 2085 2090 2095	6288
gct ctg gac ccc ccg ctg ttc acg cgc tac ctg agg atc cac ccc acg Ala Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu Phe Thr Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Thr 2100 2105 2110	
agc tgg gcg cag cac atc gcc ctg agg ctc gag gtt cta gga tgt gag Ser Trp Ala Gln His Ile Ala Leu Arg Leu Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu 2115 2120 2125	
gca cag gat ctc tac tga Ala Gln Asp Leu Tyr 2130	6402

<210> 30

<211> 2133

<212> PRT

<213> Porcine

<400> 30

Met Gln Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Cys Val Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Pro Leu 1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Ser Ala Ile Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser 20 25 30

Trp Asp Tyr Arg Gln Ser Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Leu His Val Asp Thr 35 40 45

Arg Phe Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Gly Ala Leu Pro Leu Gly Pro Ser Val 50 55 60

Leu Tyr Lys Lys Thr Val Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Asp Gln Leu Phe Ser 65 70 75 80

Val Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Trp Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile 85 90 95

Gln Ala Glu Val Tyr Asp Thr Val Val Val Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Ala
100 105 110

Ser His Pro Val Ser Leu His Ala Val Gly Val Ser Phe Trp Lys Ser 115 120 125

Ser Glu Gly Ala Glu Tyr Glu Asp His Thr Ser Gln Arg Glu Lys Glu 130 135 140

Asp Asp Lys Val Leu Pro Gly Lys Ser Gln Thr Tyr Val Trp Gln Val 145 150 155 160

Leu Lys Glu Asn Gly Pro Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Pro Cys Leu Thr Tyr 165 170 175

Ser Tyr Leu Ser His Val Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu 180 185 190

Ile Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Cys Arg Glu Gly Ser Leu Thr Arg Glu Arg 195 200 205

Thr Gln Asn Leu His Glu Phe Val Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Asp Glu 210 215 220

Gly Lys Ser Trp His Ser Ala Arg Asn Asp Ser Trp Thr Arg Ala Met 225 230 235 240

Asp Pro Ala Pro Ala Arg Ala Gln Pro Ala Met His Thr Val Asn Gly
245 250 255

Tyr Val Asn Arg Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile Gly Cys His Lys Lys Ser
260 265 270

Val Tyr Trp His Val Ile Gly Met Gly Thr Ser Pro Glu Val His Ser

- Val Tyr Trp His Val Ile Gly Met Gly Thr Ser Pro Glu Val His Ser 275 280 285
- Ile Phe Leu Glu Gly His Thr Phe Leu Val Arg His His Arg Gln Ala 290 295 300
- Ser Leu Glu Ile Ser Pro Leu Thr Phe Leu Thr Ala Gln Thr Phe Leu 305 310 315 320
- Met Asp Leu Gly Gln Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys His Ile Ser Ser His His 325 330 335
- His Gly Gly Met Glu Ala His Val Arg Val Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Glu 340 345 350
- Pro Gln Leu Arg Arg Lys Ala Asp Glu Glu Glu Asp Tyr Asp Asp Asn 355 360 365
- Leu Tyr Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Val Val Arg Leu Asp Gly Asp Asp Val 370 375 380
- Ser Pro Phe Ile Gln Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr 385 390 395 400
- Trp Val His Tyr Ile Ser Ala Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro
  405 410 415
- Ala Val Pro Ser Pro Ser Asp Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Leu Tyr Leu Asn 420 425 430
- Ser Gly Pro Gln Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Ala Arg Phe Val 435 440 445
- Ala Tyr Thr Asp Val Thr Phe Lys Thr Arg Lys Ala Ile Pro Tyr Glu 450 455
- Ser Gly Ile Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu 465 470 475 480
- Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro 485 490 495
- His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Ser Ala Leu His Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Lys 500 505 510
- Gly Trp Lys His Leu Lys Asp Met Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Glu Thr Phe 515 520 525
- Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp 530 535 540

Pro Arg Cys Leu Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ile Asn Leu Glu Lys 550 555 Asp Leu Ala Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu 565 Ser Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Asn Gln Met Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val Ile Leu Phe Ser Val Phe Asp Glu Asn Gln Ser Trp Tyr Leu Ala Glu 595 600 Asn Ile Gln Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Pro Gln Asp 615 Pro Glu Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val 630 635 Phe Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu Ser Val Cys Leu His Glu Val Ala Tyr Trp 650 Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Gly Ala Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Glu Asp Thr Leu Thr 675 680 Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Glu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Glu Asn Pro 695 700 Gly Leu Trp Val Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Leu Arg Asn Arg Gly Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val Tyr Ser Cys Asp Arg Asp Ile Gly Asp 730 Tyr Tyr Asp Asn Thr Tyr Glu Asp Ile Pro Gly Phe Leu Leu Ser Gly 745 Lys Asn Val Ile Glu Pro Arg Ser Phe Ala Gln Asn Ser Arg Pro Pro 755 760 Ser Ala Ser Gln Lys Gln Phe Gln Thr Ile Thr Ser Pro Glu Asp Asp Val Glu Leu Asp Pro Gln Ser Gly Glu Arg Thr Gln Ala Leu Glu Glu 785 790 Leu Ser Val Pro Ser Gly Asp Gly Ser Met Leu Leu Gly Gln Asn Pro Ala Pro His Gly Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu Gln Glu Ala Arg Asn Glu

Ala Asp Asp Tyr Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Glu Arg Gly Thr Ala Pro Ser 835 840 845

- Ala Ala Arg Leu Arg Pro Glu Leu His His Ser Ala Glu Arg Val 850 855 860
- Leu Thr Pro Glu Pro Glu Lys Glu Leu Lys Lys Leu Asp Ser Lys Met 865 870 875 880
- Ser Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Ser Pro Thr Ile Pro Ser Asp 885 890 895
- Thr Leu Ser Ala Glu Thr Glu Arg Thr His Ser Leu Gly Pro Pro His 900 905 910
- Pro Gln Val Asn Phe Arg Ser Gln Leu Gly Ala Ile Val Leu Gly Lys 915 920 925
- Asn Ser Ser His Phe Ile Gly Ala Gly Val Pro Leu Gly Ser Thr Glu 930 935 940
- Glu Asp His Glu Ser Ser Leu Gly Glu Asn Val Ser Pro Val Glu Ser 945 950 955 960
- Asp Gly Ile Phe Glu Lys Glu Arg Ala His Gly Pro Ala Ser Leu Thr 965 970 975
- Lys Asp Asp Val Leu Phe Lys Val Asn Ile Ser Leu Val Lys Thr Asn 980 985 990
- Lys Ala Arg Val Tyr Leu Lys Thr Asn Arg Lys Ile His Ile Asp Asp 995 1000 1005
- Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr Glu Asn Arg Ala Ser Ala Thr Phe Met Asp Lys
  1010 1020
- Asn Thr Thr Ala Ser Gly Leu Asn His Val Ser Asn Trp Ile Lys Gly 1025 1030 1035 1040
- Pro Leu Gly Lys Asn Pro Leu Ser Ser Glu Arg Gly Pro Ser Pro Glu 1045 1050 1055
- Leu Leu Thr Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Val Lys Gly Gln Ser Ser

  1060 1065 1070
- Gly Gln Gly Arg Ile Arg Val Ala Val Glu Glu Glu Glu Leu Ser Lys 1075 1080 1085
- Gly Lys Glu Met Met Leu Pro Asn Ser Glu Leu Thr Phe Leu Thr Asn 1090 1095 1100
- Ser Ala Asp Val Gln Gly Asn Asp Thr His Ser Gln Gly Lys Lys Ser 1105 1110 1115 1120

Arg Glu Glu Met Glu Arg Arg Glu Lys Leu Val Gln Glu Lys Val Asp 1125 1130 1135

- Leu Pro Gln Val Tyr Thr Ala Thr Gly Thr Lys Asn Phe Leu Arg Asn 1140 1145 1150
- Ile Phe His Gln Ser Thr Glu Pro Ser Val Glu Gly Phe Asp Gly Gly 1155 1160 1165
- Ser His Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Asp Ser Arg Ser Leu Asn Asp Ser Ala 1170 1175 1180
- Glu Arg Ala Glu Thr His Ile Ala His Phe Ser Ala Ile Arg Glu Glu 1185 1190 1195 1200
- Ala Pro Leu Glu Ala Pro Gly Asn Arg Thr Gly Pro Gly Pro Arg Ser 1205 1210 1215
- Ala Val Pro Arg Arg Val Lys Gln Ser Leu Lys Gln Ile Arg Leu Pro 1220 1225 1230
- Leu Glu Glu Ile Lys Pro Glu Arg Gly Val Val Leu Asn Ala Thr Ser 1235 1240 1245
- Thr Arg Trp Ser Glu Ser Ser Pro Ile Leu Gln Gly Ala Lys Arg Asn 1250 1255 1260
- Asn Leu Ser Leu Pro Phe Leu Thr Leu Glu Met Ala Gly Gly Gln Gly 1265 1270 1275 1280
- Lys Ile Ser Ala Leu Gly Lys Ser Ala Ala Gly Pro Leu Ala Ser Gly 1285 1290 1295
- Lys Leu Glu Lys Ala Val Leu Ser Ser Ala Gly Leu Ser Glu Ala Ser 1300 1305 1310
- Gly Lys Ala Glu Phe Leu Pro Lys Val Arg Val His Arg Glu Asp Leu 1315 1320 1325
- Leu Pro Gln Lys Thr Ser Asn Val Ser Cys Ala His Gly Asp Leu Gly 1330 1335 1340
- Gln Glu Ile Phe Leu Gln Lys Thr Arg Gly Pro Val Asn Leu Asn Lys 1345 1350 1355 1360
- Val Asn Arg Pro Gly Arg Thr Pro Ser Lys Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro Met
  1365 1370 1375
- Pro Lys Glu Trp Glu Ser Leu Glu Lys Ser Pro Lys Ser Thr Ala Leu 1380 1385 1390
- Arg Thr Lys Asp Ile Ile Ser Leu Pro Leu Asp Arg His Glu Ser Asn 1395 1400 1405

His Ser Ile Ala Ala Lys Asn Glu Gly Gln Ala Glu Thr Gln Arg Glu 1410 1415 1420

- Ala Ala Trp Thr Lys Gln Gly Gly Pro Gly Arg Leu Cys Ala Pro Lys 1425 1430 1435 1440
- Pro Pro Val Leu Arg Arg His Gln Arg Asp Ile Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe 1445 1450 1455
- Gln Pro Glu Glu Asp Lys Met Asp Tyr Asp Asp Ile Phe Ser Thr Glu 1460 1465 1470
- Thr Lys Gly Glu Asp Phe Asp Ile Tyr Gly Glu Asp Glu Asn Gln Asp 1475 1480 1485
- Pro Arg Ser Phe Gln Lys Arg Thr Arg His Tyr Phe Ile Ala Ala Val 1490 1495 1500
- Glu Gln Leu Trp Asp Tyr Gly Met Ser Glu Ser Pro Arg Ala Leu Arg 1505 1510 1515 1520
- Asn Arg Ala Gln Asn Gly Glu Val Pro Arg Phe Lys Lys Val Val Phe 1525 1530 1535
- Arg Glu Phe Ala Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gly Glu 1540 1545 1550
- Leu Asn Lys His Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Tyr Ile Arg Ala Glu Val 1555 1560 1565
- Glu Asp Asn Ile Met Val Thr Phe Lys Asn Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr 1570 1575 1580
- Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ile Ser Tyr Pro Asp Asp Gln Glu Gln Gly 1585 1590 1595 1600
- Ala Glu Pro Arg His Asn Phe Val Gln Pro Asn Glu Thr Arg Thr Tyr 1605 1610 1615
- Phe Trp Lys Val Gln His His Met Ala Pro Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Asp 1620 1625 1630
- Cys Lys Ala Trp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Asp Val Asp Leu Glu Lys Asp Val 1635 1640 1645
- His Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Arg Ala Asn Thr Leu 1650 1655 1660
- Asn Ala Ala His Gly Arg Gln Val Thr Val Gln Glu Phe Ala Leu Phe 1665 1670 1675 1680
- Phe Thr Ile Phe Asp Glu Thr Lys Ser Trp Tyr Phe Thr Glu Asn Val 1685 1690 1695

Glu Arg Asn Cys Arg Ala Pro Cys His Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Pro Thr 1700 1705 1710

- Leu Lys Glu Asn Tyr Arg Phe His Ala Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val Met Asp 1715 1720 1725
- Thr Leu Pro Gly Leu Val Met Ala Gln Asn Gln Arg Ile Arg Trp Tyr 1730 .1735 1740
- Leu Leu Ser Met Gly Ser Asn Glu Asn Ile His Ser Ile His Phe Ser 1745 1750 1755 1760
- Gly His Val Phe Ser Val Arg Lys Lys Glu Glu Tyr Lys Met Ala Val 1765 1770 1775
- Tyr Asn Leu Tyr Pro Gly Val Phe Glu Thr Val Glu Met Leu Pro Ser 1780 1785 1790
- Lys Val Gly Ile Trp Arg Ile Glu Cys Leu Ile Gly Glu His Leu Gln 1795 1800 1805
- Ala Gly Met Ser Thr Thr Phe Leu Val Tyr Ser Lys Glu Cys Gln Ala 1810 1815 1820
- Pro Leu Gly Met Ala Ser Gly Arg Ile Arg Asp Phe Gln Ile Thr Ala 1825 1830 1835 1840
- Ser Gly Gln Tyr Gly Gln Trp Ala Pro Lys Leu Ala Arg Leu His Tyr 1845 1850 1855
- Ser Gly Ser Ile Asn Ala Trp Ser Thr Lys Asp Pro His Ser Trp Ile 1860 1865 1870
- Lys Val Asp Leu Leu Ala Pro Met Ile Ile His Gly Ile Met Thr Gln 1875 1880 1885
- Gly Ala Arg Gln Lys Phe Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ile Ser Gln Phe Ile Ile 1890 1895 1900
- Met Tyr Ser Leu Asp Gly Arg Asn Trp Gln Ser Tyr Arg Gly Asn Ser 1905 1910 1915 1920
- Thr Gly Thr Leu Met Val Phe Phe Gly Asn Val Asp Ala Ser Gly Ile 1925 1930 1935
- Lys His Asn Ile Phe Asn Pro Pro Ile Val Ala Arg Tyr Ile Arg Leu 1940 1945 1950
- His Pro Thr His Tyr Ser Ile Arg Ser Thr Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met 1955 1960 1965
- Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser Cys Ser Met Pro Leu Gly Met Gln Asn Lys 1970 1975 1980

Ala Ile Ser Asp Ser Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Ser His Leu Ser Asn Ile 1985 1990 1995 2000

Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro Ser Gln Ala Arg Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg 2005 2010 2015

Thr Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro Arg Val Ser Ser Ala Glu Glu Trp Leu Gln 2020 2025 2030

Val Asp Leu Gln Lys Thr Val Lys Val Thr Gly Ile Thr Thr Gln Gly 2035 2045

Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Met Tyr Val Lys Glu Phe Leu Val Ser 2050 2055 2060

Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly Arg Arg Trp Thr Leu Phe Leu Gln Asp Gly His 2065 2070 2075 2080

Thr Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Asn Gln Asp Ser Ser Thr Pro Val Val Asn 2085 2090 2095

Ala Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu Phe Thr Arg Tyr Leu Arg Ile His Pro Thr 2100 2105 2110

Ser Trp Ala Gln His Ile Ala Leu Arg Leu Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu 2115 2120 2125

Ala Gln Asp Leu Tyr 2130

<210> 31

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31

Met Gln Ile Glu Leu Ser Thr Cys Phe Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Arg Phe 1 5 10 15

Cys Phe Ser

<210> 32

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:linker

<400> 32

Ser Phe Ala Gln Asn Ser Arg Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Pro Lys Pro

1 5 10 15

Pro Val Leu Arg Arg His Gln Arg

<210> 33

<211> 105

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: linker

<400> 33

gtcattgaac ctaggagett tgcccagaat tcaagacccc ctagtgcgag cgctccaaag 60

cctccggtcc tgcgacggca tcagagggac ataagccttc ctact

105

<210> 34

<211> 21

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide
 primer

<400> 34

gaggaaaacc agatgatgtc a

21

<210> 35

<211> 60

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer

<400> 35

ctttggagcg ctcgcactag ggggtcttga attctgggca aagctcctag gttcaatgac 60

<210> 36

<211> 66

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide primer

<400> 36

cctagtgcga gcgctccaaa gcctccggtc ctgcgacggc atcagaggga cataagcctt 60

ccta	ct														66
<210 <211 <212 <213	> 44 > DN	04	ıe												
<220 <221 <222	> CI	s .) (	4401	.)											
_	cag	cta					-					ctc Leu			48
_												gtg Val			96
												cac His 45			144
												ggc Gly			192
_			_		-							caa Gln			240
	_											ggt Gly			288
_	_		_		_	_		_	-		_	aag Lys	_	_	336
			_	-			-		-			ttc Phe 125			384
	_	Gly	_	_			Asp			_		agg Arg	 _	-	432
_	_		_			Gly					Tyr	gtc Val			480
_		_			Pro		_		_	Pro		_		tac Tyr	528

tca Ser	tac Tyr	ctg Leu	tct Ser 180	cac His	gtg Val	gac Asp	ctg Leu	gtg Val 185	aaa Lys	gac Asp	ctg Leu	aat Asn	tcg Ser 190	ggc	ctc Leu	576
att Ile	gga Gly	gcc Ala 195	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	gtt Val	tgt Cys	aga Arg 200	gaa Glu	ej aaa	agt Ser	ctg Leu	acc Thr 205	aga Arg	gaa Glu	agg Arg	624
acc Thr	cag Gln 210	aac Asn	ctg Leu	cac His	gaa Glu	ttt Phe 215	gta Val	cta Leu	ctt Leu	ttt Phe	gct Ala 220	gtc Val	ttt Phe	gat Asp	gaa Glu	672
						gca Ala										720
						gcc Ala										768
tat Tyr	gtc Val	aac Asn	agg Arg 260	tct Ser	ctg Leu	cca Pro	ggt Gly	ctg Leu 265	atc Ile	gga Gly	tgt Cys	cat His	aag Lys 270	aaa Lys	tca Ser	816
						gga Gly										864
						acg Thr 295										912
						cta Leu										960
						cta Leu										1008
						cac His										1056
ccc Pro	cag Gln	ctg Leu 355	cgg Arg	agg Arg	aaa Lys	gct Ala	gat Asp 360	gaa Glu	gag Glu	gaa Glu	gat Asp	tat Tyr 365	gat Asp	gac Asp	aat Asn	1104
ttg Leu	tac Tyr 370	gac Asp	tcg Ser	gac Asp	atg Met	gac Asp 375	gtg Val	gtc Val	cgg Arg	ctc Leu	gat Asp 380	ggt Gly	gac Asp	gac Asp	gtg Val	1152
tct Ser 385	ccc Pro	ttt Phe	atc Ile	caa Gln	atc Ile 390	cgc Arg	tcg Ser	gtt Val	gcc Ala	aag Lys 395	aag Lys	cat His	ccc Pro	aaa Lys	acc Thr 400	1200

	gtg Val															1248
_	gtc Val		-		-	-										1296
_	ggt Gly		_	_								_	_		-	1344
	tac Tyr 450															1392
	gga Gly															1440
_	att Ile			_				_	_							1488
	gga Gly															1536
	tgg Trp															1584
	tat Tyr 530	Lys														1632
	Arg					Tyr					Ile				aaa Lys 560	1680
					Leu					Leu					gaa Glu	1728
	_	_		Arg					Met					Asn	gtc Val	1776
			e Ser					ı Asr					Lev		gag Glu	1824
		Glr					) Asr					ı Glr			gat Asp	1872

cca gag ttc Pro Glu Phe 625	caa gct tct Gln Ala Ser 630	aac atc atg Asn Ile Met	cac agc atc His Ser Ile 635	aat ggc tat Asn Gly Tyr	gtt 1920 Val 640
			ttg cac gag Leu His Glu 650		
			gac ttc ctc Asp Phe Leu		
			gtc tat gaa Val Tyr Glu		
			ttc atg tca Phe Met Ser 700		
			tca gac ttg Ser Asp Leu 715		
			tgt gac agg Cys Asp Arg 730		
			cca ggc ttc Pro Gly Phe		
			gcc cag aat Ala Gln Asn		
			ctg cga cgg Leu Arg Arg 780		
			gaa gac aaa Glu Asp Lys 795		
			gaa gat ttt Glu Asp Phe 810		
			ttt cag aag Phe Gln Lys		
			tgg gat tac Trp Asp Tyr		

					aga Arg											2592
	_	_		_	ttc Phe 870		_		_	_				_	_	2640
					gaa Glu											2688
					gtt Val											2736
					tat Tyr											2784
_	-	_			gly aaa	_	_		_				_	_		2832
					tac Tyr 950				-	_			_	_		2880
					gac Asp									_	_	2928
-	_	_		_	gtg Val				_					_		2976
					ctg Leu	Asn	-	_			Arg					3024
Gln					ttt Phe		Thr			Asp						3072
	Phe			Asn	gtg Val 1030				Cys		Ala			His		3120
_	_		Asp		act Thr	_		Glu		Tyr	_		His	_	Ile	3168
		Tyr		Met	gat Asp		Leu		Gly		_	Met	_	Gln	aat Asn	3216

	tgg tat ctg ctc Trp Tyr Leu Leu 1080	Ser Met Gly Ser	_
	ttt agc gga cac Phe Ser Gly His 1095		
	g gcc gtg tac aat : Ala Val Tyr Asn 1110		
	a ccg tcc aaa gtt 1 Pro Ser Lys Val 1125		
	c ctg caa gct ggg s Leu Gln Ala Gly )		<del>-</del>
	c cag get eca etg s Gln Ala Pro Leu 1160	Gly Met Ala Ser	
	c aca gct tca gga e Thr Ala Ser Gly 1175		
	t cat tat tcc gga 1 His Tyr Ser Gly 1190		
	c tgg atc aag gtg r Trp Ile Lys Val 1205		_
_ <del></del>	g acc cag ggt gcc t Thr Gln Gly Ala 0		
	t atc atc atg tac e Ile Ile Met Tyr 1240	Ser Leu Asp Gly	
	g aat tee aeg gge y Asn Ser Thr Gly 1255		Phe Phe Gly Asn
	t ggg att aaa cad r Gly Ile Lys His 1270		
gct cgg tac at			

ctt cgc atg gag ttg atg ggc tgt gat tta aac agt tgc agc atg ccc Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser Cys Ser Met Pro 1300 1305 1310	3936
ctg gga atg cag aat aaa gcg ata tca gac tca cag atc acg gcc tcc Leu Gly Met Gln Asn Lys Ala Ile Ser Asp Ser Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser 1315 1320 1325	3984
tcc cac cta agc aat ata ttt gcc acc tgg tct cct tca caa gcc cga Ser His Leu Ser Asn Ile Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro Ser Gln Ala Arg 1330 1335 1340	4032
ctt cac ctc cag ggg cgg acg aat gcc tgg cga ccc cgg gtg agc agc Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg Thr Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro Arg Val Ser Ser 1345 1350 1355 1360	4080
gca gag gag tgg ctg cag gtg gac ctg cag aag acg gtg aag gtc aca Ala Glu Glu Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Leu Gln Lys Thr Val Lys Val Thr 1365 1370 1375	4128
ggc atc acc acc cag ggc gtg aag tcc ctg ctc agc agc atg tat gtg Gly Ile Thr Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Met Tyr Val 1380 1385 1390	4176
aag gag ttc ctc gtg tcc agt agt cag gac ggc cgc cgc tgg acc ctg Lys Glu Phe Leu Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly Arg Arg Trp Thr Leu 1395 1400 1405	4224
ttt ctt cag gac ggc cac acg aag gtt ttt cag ggc aat cag gac tcc Phe Leu Gln Asp Gly His Thr Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Asn Gln Asp Ser 1410 1415 1420	4272
tcc acc ccc gtg gtg aac gct ctg gac ccc ccg ctg ttc acg cgc tac Ser Thr Pro Val Val Asn Ala Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu Phe Thr Arg Tyr 1425 1430 1435 1440	4320
ctg agg atc cac ccc acg agc tgg gcg cag cac atc gcc ctg agg ctc Leu Arg Ile His Pro Thr Ser Trp Ala Gln His Ile Ala Leu Arg Leu 1445 1450 1455	4368
gag gtt cta gga tgt gag gca cag gat ctc tac tga Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala Gln Asp Leu Tyr 1460 1465	4404
<210> 38 <211> 1467 <212> PRT <213> Porcine	
<pre>&lt;400&gt; 38 Met Gln Leu Glu Leu Ser Thr Cys Val Phe Leu Cys Leu Leu Pro Leu 1 5 10 15</pre>	
Gly Phe Ser Ala Ile Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Leu Ser 20 25 30	

Trp Asp Tyr Arg Gln Ser Glu Leu Leu Arg Glu Leu His Val Asp Thr 35 40 45

- Arg Phe Pro Ala Thr Ala Pro Gly Ala Leu Pro Leu Gly Pro Ser Val 50 55 60
- Leu Tyr Lys Lys Thr Val Phe Val Glu Phe Thr Asp Gln Leu Phe Ser 65 70 75 80
- Val Ala Arg Pro Arg Pro Pro Trp Met Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Thr Ile 85 90 95
- Gln Ala Glu Val Tyr Asp Thr Val Val Val Thr Leu Lys Asn Met Ala 100 105 110
- Ser His Pro Val Ser Leu His Ala Val Gly Val Ser Phe Trp Lys Ser 115 120 125
- Ser Glu Gly Ala Glu Tyr Glu Asp His Thr Ser Gln Arg Glu Lys Glu 130 135 140
- Asp Asp Lys Val Leu Pro Gly Lys Ser Gln Thr Tyr Val Trp Gln Val 145 150 150 155
- Leu Lys Glu Asn Gly Pro Thr Ala Ser Asp Pro Pro Cys Leu Thr Tyr

  165
  170
  175
- Ser Tyr Leu Ser His Val Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu 180 185 190
- Ile Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Cys Arg Glu Gly Ser Leu Thr Arg Glu Arg 195 200 205
- Thr Gln Asn Leu His Glu Phe Val Leu Leu Phe Ala Val Phe Asp Glu 210 215 220
- Gly Lys Ser Trp His Ser Ala Arg Asn Asp Ser Trp Thr Arg Ala Met 225 230 235 240
- Asp Pro Ala Pro Ala Arg Ala Gln Pro Ala Met His Thr Val Asn Gly 245 250 255
- Tyr Val Asn Arg Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Ile Gly Cys His Lys Lys Ser 260 265 270
- Val Tyr Trp His Val Ile Gly Met Gly Thr Ser Pro Glu Val His Ser 275 280 285
- Ile Phe Leu Glu Gly His Thr Phe Leu Val Arg His His Arg Gln Ala 290 295 300
- Ser Leu Glu Ile Ser Pro Leu Thr Phe Leu Thr Ala Gln Thr Phe Leu 305 310 315 320

Met Asp Leu Gly Gln Phe Leu Leu Phe Cys His Ile Ser Ser His His 325 330 His Gly Gly Met Glu Ala His Val Arg Val Glu Ser Cys Ala Glu Glu 345 Pro Gln Leu Arg Arg Lys Ala Asp Glu Glu Glu Asp Tyr Asp Asp Asn 360 Leu Tyr Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Val Val Arg Leu Asp Gly Asp Asp Val 375 Ser Pro Phe Ile Gln Ile Arg Ser Val Ala Lys Lys His Pro Lys Thr 390 395 Trp Val His Tyr Ile Ser Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Trp Asp Tyr Ala Pro 405 410 Ala Val Pro Ser Pro Ser Asp Arg Ser Tyr Lys Ser Leu Tyr Leu Asn 425 Ser Gly Pro Gln Arg Ile Gly Arg Lys Tyr Lys Lys Ala Arg Phe Val Ala Tyr Thr Asp Val Thr Phe Lys Thr Arg Lys Ala Ile Pro Tyr Glu Ser Gly Ile Leu Gly Pro Leu Leu Tyr Gly Glu Val Gly Asp Thr Leu 470 475 Leu Ile Ile Phe Lys Asn Lys Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Asn Ile Tyr Pro 485 490 His Gly Ile Thr Asp Val Ser Ala Leu His Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Lys 505 Gly Trp Lys His Leu Lys Asp Met Pro Ile Leu Pro Gly Glu Thr Phe 520 Lys Tyr Lys Trp Thr Val Thr Val Glu Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Ser Asp 535 Pro Arg Cys Leu Thr Arg Tyr Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ile Asn Leu Glu Lys 550 555 Asp Leu Ala Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile Cys Tyr Lys Glu 565 Ser Val Asp Gln Arg Gly Asn Gln Met Met Ser Asp Lys Arg Asn Val

605

Ile Leu Phe Ser Val Phe Asp Glu Asn Gln Ser Trp Tyr Leu Ala Glu 600

Asn Ile Gln Arg Phe Leu Pro Asn Pro Asp Gly Leu Gln Pro Gln Asp 610 Pro Glu Phe Gln Ala Ser Asn Ile Met His Ser Ile Asn Gly Tyr Val 630 635 Phe Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu Ser Val Cys Leu His Glu Val Ala Tyr Trp 645 650 Tyr Ile Leu Ser Val Gly Ala Gln Thr Asp Phe Leu Ser Val Phe Phe 660 665 Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Lys His Lys Met Val Tyr Glu Asp Thr Leu Thr 680 Leu Phe Pro Phe Ser Gly Glu Thr Val Phe Met Ser Met Glu Asn Pro Gly Leu Trp Val Leu Gly Cys His Asn Ser Asp Leu Arg Asn Arg Gly Met Thr Ala Leu Leu Lys Val Tyr Ser Cys Asp Arg Asp Ile Gly Asp 730 Tyr Tyr Asp Asn Thr Tyr Glu Asp Ile Pro Gly Phe Leu Leu Ser Gly 745 740 Lys Asn Val Ile Glu Pro Arg Ser Phe Ala Gln Asn Ser Arg Pro Pro 760 Ser Ala Ser Ala Pro Lys Pro Pro Val Leu Arg Arg His Gln Arg Asp Ile Ser Leu Pro Thr Phe Gln Pro Glu Glu Asp Lys Met Asp Tyr Asp 790 Asp Ile Phe Ser Thr Glu Thr Lys Gly Glu Asp Phe Asp Ile Tyr Gly 805 810 Glu Asp Glu Asn Gln Asp Pro Arg Ser Phe Gln Lys Arg Thr Arg His 820 825 Tyr Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Glu Gln Leu Trp Asp Tyr Gly Met Ser Glu Ser Pro Arg Ala Leu Arg Asn Arg Ala Gln Asn Gly Glu Val Pro Arg Phe Lys Lys Val Val Phe Arg Glu Phe Ala Asp Gly Ser Phe Thr Gln 875 Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gly Glu Leu Asn Lys His Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro

Tyr Ile Arg Ala Glu Val Glu Asp Asn Ile Met Val Thr Phe Lys Asn 900 905 910

- Gln Ala Ser Arg Pro Tyr Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ile Ser Tyr Pro 915 920 925
- Asp Asp Gln Glu Gln Gly Ala Glu Pro Arg His Asn Phe Val Gln Pro 930 935 940
- Asn Glu Thr Arg Thr Tyr Phe Trp Lys Val Gln His His Met Ala Pro 945 950 955 960
- Thr Glu Asp Glu Phe Asp Cys Lys Ala Trp Ala Tyr Phe Ser Asp Val 965 970 975
- Asp Leu Glu Lys Asp Val His Ser Gly Leu Ile Gly Pro Leu Leu Ile 980 985 990
- Cys Arg Ala Asn Thr Leu Asn Ala Ala His Gly Arg Gln Val Thr Val 995 1000 1005
- Gln Glu Phe Ala Leu Phe Phe Thr Ile Phe Asp Glu Thr Lys Ser Trp 1010 1015 1020
- Tyr Phe Thr Glu Asn Val Glu Arg Asn Cys Arg Ala Pro Cys His Leu 1025 1030 1035 1040
- Gln Met Glu Asp Pro Thr Leu Lys Glu Asn Tyr Arg Phe His Ala Ile 1045 1050 1055
- Asn Gly Tyr Val Met Asp Thr Leu Pro Gly Leu Val Met Ala Gln Asn 1060 1065 1070
- Gln Arg Ile Arg Trp Tyr Leu Leu Ser Met Gly Ser Asn Glu Asn Ile 1075 1080 1085
- His Ser Ile His Phe Ser Gly His Val Phe Ser Val Arg Lys Lys Glu 1090 1095 1100
- Glu Tyr Lys Met Ala Val Tyr Asn Leu Tyr Pro Gly Val Phe Glu Thr 1105 1110 1115 1120
- Val Glu Met Leu Pro Ser Lys Val Gly Ile Trp Arg Ile Glu Cys Leu 1125 1130 1135
- Ile Gly Glu His Leu Gln Ala Gly Met Ser Thr Thr Phe Leu Val Tyr
  1140 1145 1150
- Ser Lys Glu Cys Gln Ala Pro Leu Gly Met Ala Ser Gly Arg Ile Arg 1155 1160 1165
- Asp Phe Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser Gly Gln Tyr Gly Gln Trp Ala Pro Lys 1170 1180

Leu Ala Arg Leu His Tyr Ser Gly Ser Ile Asn Ala Trp Ser Thr Lys 1185 1190 1195 1200

- Asp Pro His Ser Trp Ile Lys Val Asp Leu Leu Ala Pro Met Ile Ile 1205 1210 1215
- His Gly Ile Met Thr Gln Gly Ala Arg Gln Lys Phe Ser Ser Leu Tyr 1220 1225 1230
- Ile Ser Gln Phe Ile Ile Met Tyr Ser Leu Asp Gly Arg Asn Trp Gln 1235 1240 1245
- Ser Tyr Arg Gly Asn Ser Thr Gly Thr Leu Met Val Phe Phe Gly Asn 1250 1260
- Val Asp Ala Ser Gly Ile Lys His Asn Ile Phe Asn Pro Pro Ile Val 1265 1270 1280
- Ala Arg Tyr Ile Arg Leu His Pro Thr His Tyr Ser Ile Arg Ser Thr 1285 1290 1295
- Leu Arg Met Glu Leu Met Gly Cys Asp Leu Asn Ser Cys Ser Met Pro 1300 1305 1310
- Leu Gly Met Gln Asn Lys Ala Ile Ser Asp Ser Gln Ile Thr Ala Ser 1315 1320 1325
- Ser His Leu Ser Asn Ile Phe Ala Thr Trp Ser Pro Ser Gln Ala Arg 1330 1335 1340
- Leu His Leu Gln Gly Arg Thr Asn Ala Trp Arg Pro Arg Val Ser Ser 1345 1350 1355 1360
- Ala Glu Glu Trp Leu Gln Val Asp Leu Gln Lys Thr Val Lys Val Thr
  1365 1370 1375
- Gly Ile Thr Thr Gln Gly Val Lys Ser Leu Leu Ser Ser Met Tyr Val 1380 1385 1390
- Lys Glu Phe Leu Val Ser Ser Gln Asp Gly Arg Arg Trp Thr Leu 1395 1400 1405
- Phe Leu Gln Asp Gly His Thr Lys Val Phe Gln Gly Asn Gln Asp Ser 1410 1415 1420
- Ser Thr Pro Val Val Asn Ala Leu Asp Pro Pro Leu Phe Thr Arg Tyr 1425 1430 1435 1440
- Leu Arg Ile His Pro Thr Ser Trp Ala Gln His Ile Ala Leu Arg Leu 1445 1450 1455
- Glu Val Leu Gly Cys Glu Ala Gln Asp Leu Tyr 1460

## **INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No. PCT/US01/05076

		<del></del>								
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC(7) :A61K 35/14, 38/00; C07K 1/00; C12P 21/00										
US CL :435/69.6, 69.1; 530/383; 514/2, 12, 802, 834										
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC										
	DS SEARCHED ocumentation searched (classification system followed	thy algorification symbols								
ł	·	oy classification symbols)								
0.3. :	435/69.6, 69.1; 530/383; 514/2, 12, 802, 834									
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched										
Electronic o	Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)									
STN (Bio antibodies	science), EAST (all databases), sequence search, sea	rch terms: factor VIII, B-domain?, por	reine, hemophilia, inh?							
C. DOC	UMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT									
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where ap	propriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.							
A	TOOLE et al. A large region (approxhuman factor VIII is dispensable for in Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. August 5942.	1-12								
A	LUBIN et al. Elimination of a major in J. Biol. Chem. 25 March 1994, Vol. 2	269, pages 8639-8641.	1-12							
	ner documents are listed in the continuation of Box C									
!	ecial categories of cited documents: cument defining the general state of the art which is not considered	"T" later document published after the interdate and not in conflict with the app	lication but cited to understand							
to	be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the								
	rlier document published on or after the international filing date cument which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is	considered novel or cannot be conside when the document is taken alone								
cit	ed to establish the publication date of another citation or other ecial reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; th	e claimed invention cannot be							
"O" do	cument referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other sans	considered to involve an inventive combined with one or more other suc being obvious to a person skilled in	step when the document is h documents, such combination							
	cument published prior to the international filing date but later than	"&" document member of the same pater	t family							
Date of the	actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international se	arch report							
21 MAY	2001	22 JUN	2001							
Commission Box PCT	mailing address of the ISA/US oner of Patents and Trademarks	Authorized officering BNG  HOLLYSCHNIZER	dgero							
Washingto Facsimile N	ռ, D.C. 20231 No. (703) 305-3230		0							
Lacomine L	10. (103) 303-3230	Telephone No. (703) 308-0196	_							

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)\*

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTC